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Senate Unit Sees White House Plot 'To Defraud U.S.'

By John M. Crewdon

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—A "concerted and concealed" plot by White House officials in 1973 to divert resources of the executive branch to help President Nixon's re-election campaign may be the subject of a criminal "conspiracy to defraud the United States," according to a draft report by the staff of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The draft report was circulated to members of the committee today, and a copy was made available to The New York Times. It has not yet been made public.

The report charges that Nixon administration and campaign officials attempted, and sometimes were able, to interfere with the lawful functioning of the government and reward the President's political supporters and punish his enemies.

'Responsiveness Program'
According to the long report, based on committee interviews with more than 150 witnesses and "thousands" of White House and re-election committee documents, a so-called "responsiveness program," conceived largely by a former White House aide, Frederick Malek, attempted or achieved the following political goals:

- The disbursing of "rechartering" of federal grants, contracts, loans and subsidies to groups or individuals who had supported or promised to support Mr. Nixon's re-election.
- The offer to "certain individuals" of other government benefits "in exchange for political support, or, at least, political neutrality."

- The laying of plans for the solicitation, by government officials and others, of contributions to Mr. Nixon's campaign from recipients of federal funds and from employees of the executive branch.
- The "shaping" of government legal and administrative regulatory proceedings "to benefit the President's re-election campaign."

- The active involvement of "numerous federal employees," at least some of whom were not exempt from prohibitive legislation, in the re-election effort.

Civil Service Jobs
The Watergate committee investigators, headed by the assistant chief, David Doren and James Hamilton, also gathered "evidence" of an apparently unlawful effort to place political supporters of the President in government jobs regulated by the civil service merit system, according to the report.

In summing up their findings, the investigators said they had rejected the contention that the Nixon administration's activities in these areas represented "a misuse of power," and charged that they had involved "the diverting of millions of taxpayers' dollars to the political goal of re-electing the President."

The draft report, more than 150 pages long, purports to trace an overall effort to make the government "responsive" to Mr. Nixon's political needs from its beginnings in the spring of 1971 to its apparent abandonment after the Watergate break-in June 17, 1972.

In the intervening period, the

investigations

UN Role Is Urged in Curbing Of Multination Corporations

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 10.—A group of world economic experts, with Sen. Jacob Javits, N.Y., and others from industrial nations taking sharp exception, has called for tighter restrictions on multinational corporations and a UN watchdog agency to monitor their enforcement.

The group of 20 "ambassadors" appointed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last year made its recommendations in a 2-page report, with separate notes on pages totaling more than 200 pages. The 20 basic findings on sessions in New York and Geneva last fall at which spokesmen for major U.S. and European firms, government officials and economists testified.

The majority recommended that a 35-member permanent commission be set up within the UN Economic and Social Council to keep global eye on multinational corporations. The group also recommended that the commission prepare a "code of conduct" for the corporations which could be adopted by the council. A final recommendation proposed establishment of an information and research center within the UN secretariat to assist the commission.

Philippe Desytre, under secretary-general for economic and



DEPARTURE—Vice-President Ford (left), with the President's son-in-law, Edward Cox, at his side, bids farewell to President Nixon at the White House yesterday afternoon.

'Journey for Peace'

Nixon in Austria on Way to Mideast

SAIZBURG, Austria, June 10 (UPI)—President Nixon arrived here tonight on the first leg of his five-nation "journey for peace" to the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon, his wife and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are to spend two nights resting in Schloss Hohenwerfen, on the outskirts of the city, before leaving Wednesday for a week of meetings in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

Before leaving Washington today, Mr. Nixon called his 15,000-mile trip a "journey for peace."

"We realize that one trip will not solve differences that go

back centuries (but) we believe a beginning has to be made," he said.

It was Mr. Nixon's fourth visit to this city and his second as President. Violent demonstrations marked his stopover here in 1972 en route to Russia. More than 1,200 armed policemen rioted Saturday night to block any repetition of the protests.

But no demonstration materialized. The closest thing was a gathering of 40 young Trotskyites in a Salzburg hall to pledge "solidarity with the Palestinian people."

The police kept everyone without an official pass away from the airport. About 150 middle-aged persons gathered under umbrellas outside—some to praise Mr. Nixon, some just out of curiosity.

The temperature was about 50 degrees Fahrenheit and a cold drizzle fell as Mr. Nixon's plane rolled to a halt before Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

"Every nation in the world has a stake in maintaining peace in the Middle East," Mr. Nixon said in a brief airport statement.

"I trust that this journey will contribute not only to peace in that area but to peace for all nations of the world," he said.

Mr. Kreisky recalled that Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit in 1973 "promoted so successfully a lessening of tensions throughout the world" and said, "we hope you will be a peacemaker for peace" in the Middle East.

Aides said Mr. Nixon "worked like hell" during the flight. Gen. Alexander Haig, White House chief of staff, said the President pondered over his briefing papers on the flight "to prepare himself intensively for the rapid-fire discussions" during his tour of the Arab world and Israel.

Gen. Haig said that the stopover in Salzburg would give Mr. Nixon a chance "to get his clock caught up" and also to have a substantive meeting with Mr. Kreisky.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said that in a meeting tomorrow morning, the two leaders will have a chance to discuss "East-West relations." Mr. Kreisky recently visited Moscow.

Mr. Nixon's trip has become controversial in some quarters. Many political observers, seeing the nine-day journey primarily as an attempted diversion from the

impeachment investigation, have questioned the value of the trip and the President's motives in making it at this time.

"It doesn't make much sense," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said yesterday. "It is more cosmetic and ceremonial than it will be substance."

But many diplomats and State Department officials have argued in recent days that the journey should be taken seriously as a diplomatic mission because it could have far-reaching consequences for U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Middle East.

They believe that through several factors, including Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic skills, a move toward moderation in Egypt and Syria, and some old-fashioned luck, the United States has emerged from last October's Arab-Israeli war as the leading foreign influence in the area.

They assert that Mr. Nixon's trip can bolster this growing American prestige, or, if he raises expectations that cannot be met or angers the Russians, the trip could in the long run prove detrimental to American interests.

Schmidt Keeps Slim Control Of Lower Saxony After Vote

BONN, June 10 (Reuters).—West Germany's Social Democratic party (SPD) retained control of the state of Lower Saxony in an important election yesterday but Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social-Liberal coalition polled a margin of only 52,000 votes out of more than four million ballots cast.

Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic party, claimed a technical victory and said that the results confirmed that the tide of public opinion was running against the government.

The final official results announced today were: Social Democratic party 43.0 percent, Free Democratic party 7.1 percent, Christian Democratic party 48.9 percent, Communist party 0.4 percent and National Democratic party 0.6 percent.

The Social-Liberal coalition—Mr. Schmidt's party and the Free Democrats—will receive 78 seats in the state parliament at Hannover and the CDU 77 seats.

Loss Halved
Compared with other elections earlier this year, the SPD loss of voters was halved. Mr. Kohl admitted today that this was due to the new confidence placed by the voters in Mr. Schmidt, who took over the Bonn government last month following the resignation of Willy Brandt as chancellor.

The cabinet also approved a draft law waiving fines for minor traffic violations and a number of other petty offenses as part of a traditional amnesty granted by new presidents on taking office.

No Warning
The President said he and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac learned of the protest through news dispatches. In these circumstances, Mr. Servan-Schreiber's removal "was indispensable to the cohesion, good working conditions and equilibrium of the government," Mr. Pomiatowski said.

He rejected the minister's assertion that the military had forced the government's hand. "It is the President of the republic as commander in chief who makes the decisions," Mr. Pomiatowski said.

In other action, the government approved a legislative measure to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18. In the past century, the voting age in France has gradually been reduced from 20 to 21.

Christian Democrats, Socialists at Odds

Coalition Cabinet in Italy Falls in Economic Crisis

ROME, June 10 (UPI)—Premier Mariano Rumor's coalition cabinet, unable to agree on emergency measures to save the Italian currency, resigned tonight.

Politicians said the crisis could not have come at a more dangerous time for Italian democracy, endangered by mounting inflation and rightist violence.

"It is very sad that we reached this conclusion at such a grave and difficult time for the country, both on the economic level and on that of public order," Finance Minister Mario Tanassi told newsmen.

The government fell during Italy's worst inflation since wartime, with prices rising at a rate of about 20 percent a year. Italy's foreign-trade deficit has reached more than \$1 billion a month. On top of this, the value of the lira has sagged 16 percent in a year.

Rich or Poor
Cabinet members, at a 30-minute meeting since March 14, failed to bridge the differences between Mr. Rumor's Christian Democrats and their Socialist government partners on whether the rich or the poor should pay the bill for Italy's fight against inflation. It asked Mr. Rumor to submit the government's resignation to President Giovanni Leone, and he did later.

Mr. Leone asked Mr. Rumor to stay on as caretaker premier. Politicians said the crisis all but destroyed Italy's reported hopes of winning a \$1-billion loan from the United States or West Germany to avert a devaluation of the lira.

Mr. Rumor's government had held office only since March 14—one of the shortest lives of any of the 26 governments since Italy became a republic in 1946.

Mr. Rumor also had been premier of the previous government, which fell over economic issues.

Guido Carli, president of the Bank of Italy, said recently that the country's foreign credit was exhausted. And unions renewed agitation that in the last week brought all transport to a halt and closed newspapers and some factories for varying periods. The unions threatened general strikes if the Rumor government did not bow to union demands for righting the economy.

Mr. Carli had called for "shock treatment" in the form of higher taxes and curbs on wage increases to cure the economic ills.

This is a major step forward in Atlantic consultation. The French had strongly objected to close consultations with the United States on this matter, arguing that it was entitled to be informed only after Common Market decisions had been made.

But the new French foreign minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, switched this policy today, accepting the U.S. argument that a dialogue between the European Economic Community and the Arabs might be used as a political weapon by extremist Arab nations unless considerable discretion was used.

Mr. Sauvagnargues warned, however, that accepting the principle of consultation with the United States does not mean that the United States will become the

Other factors weakening the government were the right-wing extremists' bomb attack in Brescia May 28 that killed seven persons and the May 12 referendum on divorce.

The dominant Christian Democrat party suffered a rebuff when the electorate voted 58 percent to 41 percent in favor of divorce.

It was not immediately clear what solutions were available to the country's political leaders. It is generally accepted in political circles that there is still no valid alternative to the center-left

formula which Mr. Rumor had used in recent months.

The only other possibility is for the Socialists to attempt to form some sort of pact with the powerful Communist party—the nation's second-largest political grouping.

But neither party has expressed any desire for a coalition with the other, and Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer has made it clear that his party has no wish to enter into any form of "grand coalition" grouping all parties.



BEFORE THE FALL—Italian Budget Minister Antonio Gioritti arrives for meeting of finance representatives of the parties in the center-left coalition to discuss the problems that caused the government crisis and collapse.

EEC Will Consult U.S. On Talks With Arabs

By David Haworth

BONN, June 10 (UPI).—Common Market foreign ministers agreed today on an overall strategy for long-term talks with the Arab nations on economic and energy matters, and also agreed that the United States should be consulted "before, during and after" decisions were made.

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present president of the foreign ministers council, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and the man who takes over the chair in July, Mr. Sauvagnargues, are to tour the Middle East before the end of the month to sound out Arab opinion about consultations.

If this initial approach is successful, joint Arab-EEC working groups will be set up with responsibility for a variety of subjects, including agriculture, energy and raw material, transport, science, technology and training.

The work of these committees is expected to take at least a year and, the EEC hopes, will lead to an eventual conference between the nine's foreign ministers and their opposite numbers from 20 Arab states.

Officials here said the ministers surprised themselves by the progress they made during today's meeting. It was scheduled to continue for two days, but was completed tonight.

The French minister said that France had adopted a new and flexible approach which should be an example to the other community nations. But he insisted that France could not accept any formal "consultation machinery" with the United States. Any Atlantic talks about the proposed conference with the Arabs would have to be on an ad hoc basis—the United States would be given time to comment on any EEC moves but must not expect consultation as of right—he said.

British officials, however, were claiming that the undertaking to talk to the United States—even on this basis—represented major political cooperation between EEC member countries. "The most significant development in this field since the community was founded," a British spokesman said.

He indicated that Secretary of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

NATO Air Exercise
WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—Military aircraft from six countries will participate in a NATO exercise over West Germany next week. Air units from Belgium, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States will take part in the exercise, June 18, 19 and 20.

News Analysis

Seoul Is Confused and Tense Under Strict Curbs by Park

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, June 10 (UPI)—An American helicopter has been shot down over Seoul by nervous South Korean gunners in an action that is taken here as underscoring the jumpy and confused mood of the city.

U.S. officials said the helicopter, on a routine orientation flight, flew into the vicinity of the restricted airspace over the Blue House, President Chung Hee Park's executive mansion. Why the Koreans fired on a U.S. helicopter when it was at about 1,000 feet and its markings were clearly visible was not known, except that the gunners have standing orders to shoot at anything in the area.

U.S. officials said privately that exactly what happened might never be known since they had gotten conflicting versions from Koreans and Americans. There was a similar experience not long ago, when the Koreans fired at aircraft said at first to be American and later to be unidentified. The episodes indicate two things.

The people are tense, evidently because Mr. Park has clamped down so hard on every aspect of life. He has stopped most political activity, regulated the economy, imposed severe security precautions and specified the limits on funeral costs and the length of men's hair and women's skirts.

And secondly, no one really knows what is going on. The government operates in tight secrecy and gives little information to the people through a strictly censored press. There is plenty of gossip, but it is virtually impossible to sift fact from rumor. Government spokesmen are often contradictory.

At the center of all this is the austere and aloof President, a former general who has steadily gathered power and crushed opposition by clapping into jail those who call for a measure of freedom. The President and his backers maintain that stringent discipline is needed to overcome challenges from North Korea and to make economic progress.

The most severe of the President's actions came on April 3, when he decreed that dissent could be punished with death. Under powers given him when he had the constitution revised in 1972, he ruled that dissenters could be arrested without warrant and tried by secret court-martial.

The first trials under that decree are expected shortly, 32 Koreans and two Japanese having been indicted, among them scholars, farmers, businessmen, laborers and persons active in religious affairs. About 200 are expected to be tried later.

The decree, known as Emergency Measure No. 4, was aimed at the National Democratic League of Students and Youth, but it went on to condemn any dissent, although dissent was vaguely defined.

The decree, which prohibits any association with the youth league, goes on to say that "it shall be prohibited for any person to advocate, instigate or propagate any act or acts that are forbidden to the league or to conduct 'individual or collective activities such as assembly, demonstration, protest or sitdown in or around academic institutions.'"

A provision says: "It shall be prohibited for any person to advocate, instigate, propagate, broadcast, report, publish or otherwise communicate to others such act or acts as are prohibited by the present emergency measures."

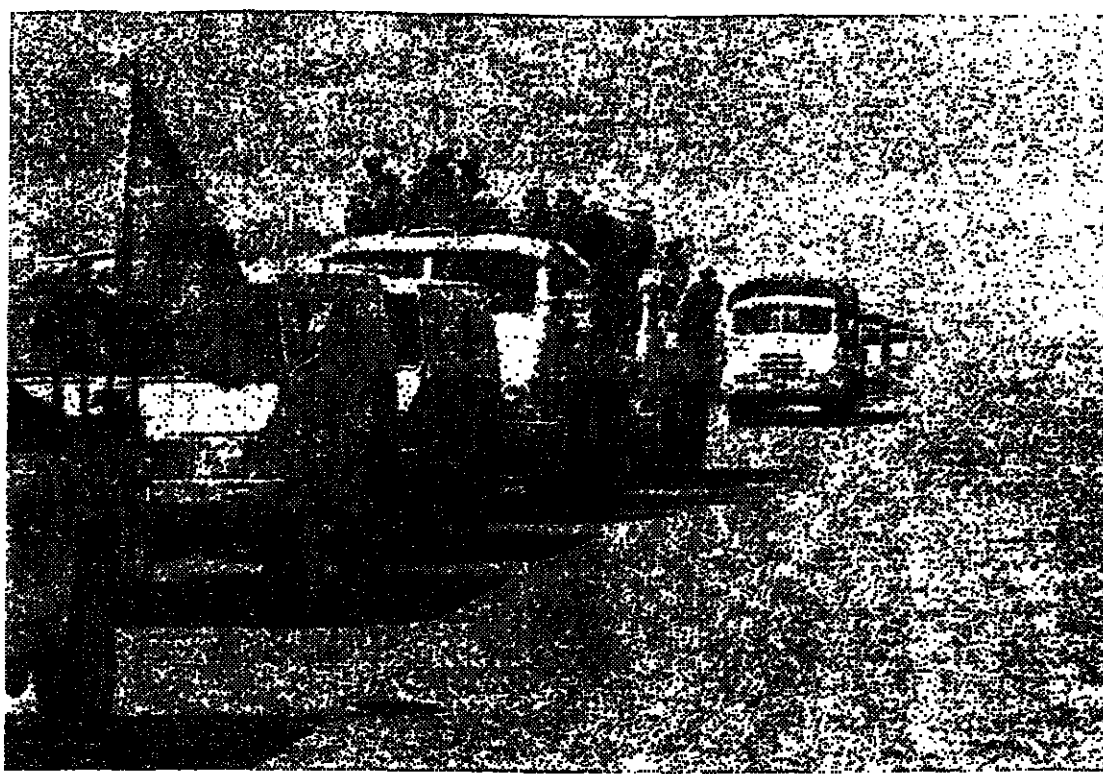
Violators "and any person who defames the present emergency measures shall be punished by death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for not less than five years."

The decree was followed by sweeping arrests and interrogations. Despite all this, there has been little change in the appearance of daily life. However, the shops are less crowded because prices are soaring. This year, wholesale prices have gone up 28.3 percent and consumer prices 16.7 percent. Rice, the staple of the diet, is up about 60 percent, costing almost half the average family income.

Political differences are more noticeable. Mr. Park and his senior advisers have become even more shrill in their warnings of a Communist threat, although U.S. officials say there is no change in the balance of military power. Hardly a day passes without an official prediction of attack or subversion. To reinforce a spirit of vigilance, air-raid drills are conducted regularly, complete with broadcast recordings of planes in action.

There also are anomalies such as officials warning of the danger from the Communist North, but telling potential U.S. investors that South Korea is safe. The real impact of Mr. Park's crackdown on his adversaries is more felt than seen. There is ample evidence that his government has stunned the nation with its restrictions, especially the recent threat of the death penalty.

The opposition parties have been reduced to making mild demands—which are ignored—to keep up the facade of parliamentary politics. Mr. Park has warned opposition politicians to refrain from indiscreet remarks.



REPLACEMENTS—Troops and trucks of the UN Disengagement Observation Force move into the Golan Heights sectors which were evacuated by the Israelis during weekend.

UN Troops Take Up Golan Heights Posts

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, June 10.—Soldiers of the UN Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) have taken up positions in the buffer zone between Syria and Israel and the separation of Syrian and Israeli troops is proceeding smoothly, an UNDOF spokesman said today.

In his first press briefing in Damascus, spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said that Gen. Enso Silasvuo, Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force on the Suez Canal front, will be arriving in Damascus from Israel tomorrow for talks with Syrian and UNDOF officials.

The general's talks will focus on the progress of the separation of Syrian and Israeli forces in accordance with the disengagement agreement signed by the two countries in Geneva on May 31, Mr. Stajduhar said.

Rabin Coalition Loses in Knesset

JERUSALEM, June 10 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government lost its first parliamentary test today, a week after it came into office with a one-vote majority.

The government's defeat did not threaten the tenure of Mr. Rabin's three-party coalition.

Deputies of Mr. Rabin's Labor party were unsuccessful in calling for a second ballot on a government bill dealing with the extension of foreign-currency controls after it lost by a vote of 43 to 40 in the 120-seat Knesset.

cordance with the disengagement agreement signed by the two countries in Geneva on May 31, Mr. Stajduhar said.

"All reports received so far indicate that the separation of Syrian and Israeli troops has been proceeding smoothly and no incidents have been reported," he said.

UNDOF, which consists of troops from Canada, Peru, Austria and Poland, started taking up positions Thursday. Mr. Stajduhar said. The first phase of the disengagement program is scheduled to be completed Friday, he added. Disengagement is to be completed June 30.

So far, 1,312 UNDOF troops have arrived in Syria "and the rest will be arriving in a few days time," Mr. Stajduhar said. The final complement to arrive is expected to number 1,260 soldiers, he added.

Syrian and Israeli representatives are meeting regularly under UN supervision at UNDOF's advanced post of Tel Shams in the Golan Heights to carry out the disengagement agreement on the ground, Mr. Stajduhar said.

Torture Book In Tel Aviv, Israel said it would publish a "black book" detailing alleged Syrian torture of Israeli war prisoners.

The government said that it would publish the book after the 66 prisoners held in Syrian captivity for eight months were thoroughly debriefed. A spokesman said the book would cover reports of beatings, electric

shocks, burning, mutilation and poor medical treatment.

Jerusalem has said that Damascus "bears full responsibility for the inhuman treatment" of the captives. The POWs were repatriated last Thursday under the troop-disengagement accord.

Syria has denied the torture allegations and accused the Israelis of maltreating Syrian captives.

Syria Gets MIG-23s

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The Soviet Union apparently has sent Syria its first squadron of 10 advanced MIG-23 jet fighters, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

UN Role Is Urged in Curbing Of Multination Corporations

(Continued from Page 1) the attainment of foreign-policy goals.

Sen. Javits said he deplored such activities but complained that the ITT case was "highly atypical," while the report "glosses over entirely a number of serious

3 Die in Pay Riot At S. Africa Mine

WELKOM, South Africa, June 10 (Reuters).—The management of an Orange Free State gold mine where three men died in rioting last night met workers' representatives today in an atmosphere described as quiet but tense. About 1,000 participated in the riots, which also left six miners and seven policemen injured.

The talks at the Harmony Mine centered on the union's so-far unspecified wage demands. While they continued, 5,000 black miners remained inside the compounds. Comparatively few went below ground, and production has been severely hit.

There were repeated chants for more pay as about 100 policemen looked on. Later, a mine spokesman said that police had fired a few tear gas canisters to disperse men from a compound canteen. Officials said there had been no further trouble. How the three men died last night has not been made clear.

On Hunger Strikers, Kidnapped Irish Earl Jenkins Denies Any Deal With IR

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins told the House of Commons today that the British government has not made any deals with the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Jenkins's denial came amid press speculation that two hunger-striking sisters, Marion and Dolours Price, who are convicted IRA guerrillas, ended their fast in London's Brixton Prison after a government promise that they would be transferred soon to a Northern Ireland jail. One newspaper, the Sun, suggested that a government-IRA deal also led to the release of Lord and Lady Donoughmore.

They were kidnapped last Wednesday from their County Tipperary estate and freed in a Dublin park early yesterday.

Irish police were still searching for the four kidnappers, believed to be IRA men, who abducted the earl and countess as "hostages" for Irish hunger strikers in British prisons. The Price sisters and three other jailed IRA members ended their hunger strike Friday.

But no deals were made, Mr. Jenkins told Conservative lawmakers who claimed that the Labor government was being soft on the IRA.

The British government's attitude toward terrorist groups, specifically the IRA, was the main issue in today's Commons debate. Conservative lawmakers asked many questions about IRA funeral ceremonies for convicted IRA bank robber Michael Gaughan, 34.

Gaughan died last Monday in Farnhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight, off England's south coast, after a 64-day hunger strike. He had sought transfer to a Northern Ireland jail and treatment as a political prisoner.

A contingent of IRA members,

wearing their uniforms of black berets, burlap sweaters and dark glasses, escorted his body from the Isle of Wight to his home town of Ballina in the Irish Republic, where he was given an IRA military burial yesterday.

Conservative lawmakers were particularly angered over the London leg of the funeral march. Gaughan's casket was carried through the heavily Irish Kilburn section of London.

Dugdale Ends Strike

DUBLIN, June 10 (AP).—Bridget Rose Dugdale, held for her part in a big art robbery, has ended her hunger strike in prison, the Irish government said today.

Miss Dugdale, 34, stopped taking solid food in May in sympathy

with the hunger strike of Price sisters.

Bombing Called Mistake BELFAST, June 10 (UPI).—extremist Protestant organizations which claimed responsibility for a fatal bombing yesterday today that the attack had a mistake.

A 13-year-old girl died in blast as a dog racetrack miles south of Belfast. A local radio station morning and said he was spokesman for the Ulster 19 pound fighters. He said the dog bomb had been left hijacked car at the racetrack other group members to pick and deliver elsewhere. "Unfortunately, it wasn't collected said.

Walloon Federalist Party To Join Belgian Government

BRUSSELS, June 10 (Reuters).—Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans today persuaded the French-language federalist party, the Rassemblement Wallon, to join his minority government, insuring it a comfortable majority in parliament.

The Rassemblement Wallon, which wants linguistic freedom and local autonomy for French-speaking Wallonia—in the south and east of Belgium—is the first of the country's three federalist parties to enter a Belgian government.

Mr. Tindemans, whose center-right coalition of Social Christians and Liberals has been in power since April 26, successfully concluded negotiations on a government program early today with Rassemblement Wallon leader François Perin.

The enlarged government, to be presented to parliament tomorrow, will have 115 seats in the lower chamber, a majority of eight. The previous Social Christian-Liberal government was five votes short of a majority.

Belgium's two other federalist parties, the Volksunie for Flemish-speaking Flanders and the Front Démocratique des Francophones (PDF) for the largely French-speaking capital of Brussels, declined Mr. Tindemans' invitation to join the administration.

The enlarged cabinet will prepare legislation to give Flanders and Wallonia greater local autonomy in the hope that the Volksunie and PDF can be persuaded to change their minds in the autumn.

If they do decide to join the government, then the Tindemans administration would have the two-thirds majority it needs to put through regionalization legislation.

In the meantime, the PDF has undertaken to continue its tacit support of the government, but the Volksunie has decided to resume active opposition in parliament.

Also in opposition is the Socialist party, the second largest in Belgium, coming after the Social Christians of Premier Tindemans.

The Socialists pulled out of negotiations with Mr. Tindemans in April to form a Social Christian-Socialist coalition.

They have been taking a tough line in opposition, but political sources do not exclude fresh integration.

"A dam stemming this tide of unfortunate events in the multinational corporation," Mr. Schaffner said, "its interest is in world stability and international economic integration."

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Train Crash in Rome ROME, June 10 (UPI).—A train from Reggio Calabria crashed into a barrier at Rome's main railroad station because of a brake failure today. Officials said 17 persons suffered injuries.

E.E.C. to Se U.S. on Arab

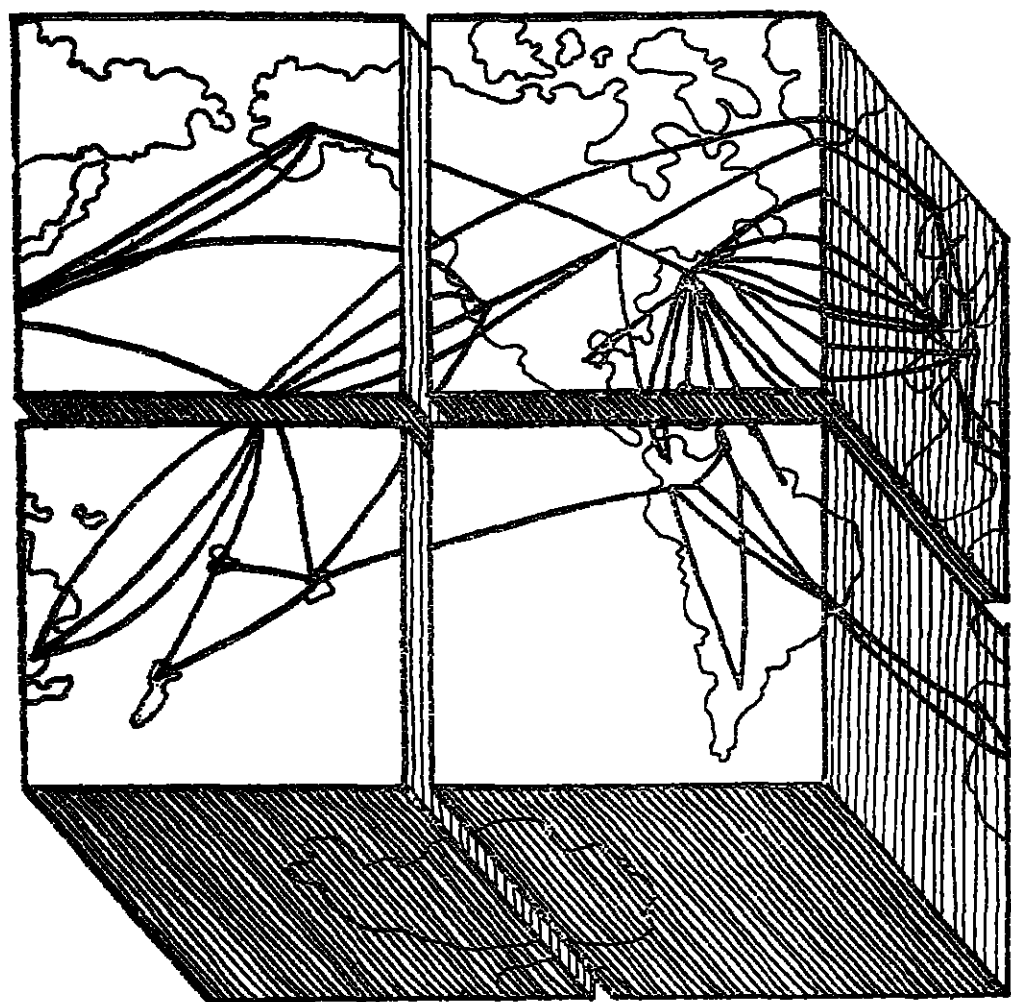
(Continued from Page 1) State Henry Kissinger had his informal approval to the plan when its outline was laid to him during the last days. Tomorrow Mr. Kissinger will have talks with Mr. Ge about today's decisions.

Mr. Kissinger's original intentions to the EEC-Arab dialogue have minor reservations. When the idea originally launched he might interfere with his East peace negotiations as be a distraction to the long-term energy conference industrialized nations.

Mr. Kissinger will be tomorrow that the full council between Arab and EEC ministers will not take place. The Arab refusal to lift its embargo on oil to two EEC countries, the Netherlands and Denmark. Their official indications in the riders during today's discussion that the Arabs are preparing "delicate" negotiations.

Inside that this might be before the end of the year. In a brief review of the West security talks now in Geneva, the foreign minister noted that there had been progress, but no new initiative to break the deadlock was suggested.

The ministers also in Portugal in a secret session at the end of the day. It is stated that the ministers will come the recent change in "oil" events there and press the hope that Pöhl now strengthen the links with Germany.



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Then Arrested in U.S.

High Court Rules Defendant Need Not Be Told Full Rights

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the failure of police to tell a defendant of his full rights does not bar the use of evidence obtained from him.

The court, in an 8-1 ruling, reversed a lower court decision that the rape conviction of a Michigan man who was not told of his rights during police interrogation was invalid.

The decision limits the scope of the Miranda decision requiring criminal defendants be fully advised of their legal rights.

Writing for the court, Justice William Rehnquist acknowledged that police failed to provide the defendant the full range of rights guaranteed by the 1966 Miranda decision.

Not a Perfect Trial

But, he said, "just as the law does not require that a defendant have a perfect trial, only a fair one, it cannot realistically require that policemen investigating a serious crime make no mistakes."

Before we make police error, therefore, must consider whether the error serves a valid and useful purpose.

Justice Rehnquist said that it is significant that Tucker was not arrested prior to the Miranda decision.

The court said that Tucker, in questioning about the 1966 rape and rape of a Pontiac man, was advised of his rights, remained silent and his right to have an attorney present, as required by the Supreme Court's ruling in the Escobedo case.

The Miranda decision required that the defendant be told

White House Seen in Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

Stiganders wrote, the political-sensitive program embraced attempts to influence the operations of such agencies as the Internal Security Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Minority Affairs, and several other departments, including the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Malek, a former special assistant to the President, is depicted by the report as "chief architect" of the responsiveness to "documents" and "many completed by the committee staff indicate that the plot was undertaken with the knowledge of such former high White House aides as H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and other Treasury Secretary George Shultz.

More deeply involved, according to committee investigators, were lower-level officials at the White House and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, especially those who were in contact with minority groups that were major targets of the government's social grant programs.

For instance, one memorandum dated March 15, 1972, noted a "selective finding approach" by several agencies that "furnish encouragement and incentives for black individuals, groups and organizations whose support will have a multiplier effect on black vote support for President."

The document, unsigned, but dated "confidential," pointed out that the "selective funding" would be coordinated by "team" that included Robert M. La Follette Jr., then a special assistant to the President, and other officials of the White House, Mr. La Follette's campaign, and the Department of Labor.

The staff study also reportedly noted "substantial—if not overwhelming—evidence to warrant the conclusion that political activities in the administration campaign committee sought to control over the awarding of specific grants and contracts to members of the Spanish-speaking community."

In one instance, the report said, 300,000 Office of Economic Opportunity contracts, that some date later testified was necessary and wasteful, was awarded to a Washington, D.C., filing firm headed by an official of the National Hispanic Finance Committee, a branch of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President.

On another occasion, the report continued, a consulting organization identified by the panel committee as "close" to Democratic National Committee and Cesar Chavez, the union leader, was removed from a Small Business Administration program that had given referred status in competing government contracts.

Reward Offered Malaysian Killing

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 10 (UPI)—The police offered a \$110,000 reward today for information leading to the arrest of gunmen who killed Malaysian police chief on Friday.

The reward of Malaysian 500 is five times that offered information concerning the whereabouts of Chin Peng, leader of outlawed Communist party, special police unit, has been sent to hunt the police chief's killers.

of his right to have free legal counsel. Tucker was not informed of that right.

"A comparison of the facts in this case with the historical circumstances underlying the privilege against compulsory self-incrimination strongly indicates that the police conduct here did not deprive respondent [Tucker] of his privilege against compulsory self-incrimination as such, but rather failed to make available to him the full measure of procedural safeguards associated with that right," the court said.

Justice Rehnquist wrote that the police error was not serious enough to violate Tucker's constitutional rights. Justice William Douglas dissented.

Key Testimony

The U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati had overturned Tucker's conviction because police relied on Tucker's statement to locate a key witness who testified against him.

In other action today, the court:

- Ruled that states using federal funds to provide teachers for educationally deprived children in public schools must provide comparable, but not necessarily identical, services to children in private schools.
- Invalidated on technical grounds a Federal Power Commission order exempting small producers of natural gas from direct federal regulation. The court said that the commission's order was too vague.
- Agreed to decide whether the Civil Service Commission can ban resident aliens from government jobs.

The regulation covers hundreds of thousands of government jobs throughout the country, ranging from janitors to secretaries to middle-level administrators.

A circuit court had ruled that the government undoubtedly has good reasons for excluding aliens from top-level and sensitive positions. But it said, in overturning the commission ban, "The broad sweep is the vice."

Upheld price ceilings established by the Federal Power Commission on natural gas from southern Louisiana in a case which government attorneys said could have broad national impact in light of the energy shortage.

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U.S. Court Bars Voiceprint As Criminal Trial Evidence

By Eugene Meyer

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—In the first federal appellate decision on voiceprints, the U.S. Court of Appeals here ruled that such identification may not be introduced as evidence in criminal trials.

"Whatever its promise may be for the future," wrote Judge Carl McGowan for the court last week, "voiceprint identification is not sufficiently accepted by the scientific community as a whole to form a basis for a jury's determination of guilt or innocence."

The opinion is binding only on federal courts in Washington, but as the first federal appellate ruling on the subject, it can be expected to carry "a good deal of weight" with other federal and state courts, according to John Terry Jr., chief of the U.S. Attorney's Appellate Division here.

Visual Analysis

A voiceprint is an electronic process which displays in a pattern of lines for visual analysis the sounds of an individual's voice. The technique, pioneered 40 years ago, first was used as trial evidence in 1966.

The law on voiceprints varies from state to state. Courts in Florida and Minnesota now admit voiceprints, but the New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled them inadmissible.

"There's a general state of indecision as to its value and use," Robert Miller, chief of the FBI's Radio Engineering Section, said. "We use it for investigative guidance. We've never used it [as evidence] because we've never been satisfied we could make a positive identification with it."

In a major, federally funded study of voiceprints, the Michigan state police concluded in 1970 that so-called "spectrograms" are at the least a useful investigative tool.

The U.S. Appeals Court decision involved the cases of two men tried on charges arising from the shooting of a Washington policeman April 9, 1971. Evidence included voiceprints of the defendants, one of whom was then identified as having made an anonymous call to police before the shooting.

Responding to the "policeman in trouble" call, an officer went to a store in northeast Washington where he was shot by two men who had arrested 11 days earlier for disorderly conduct.

Convictions Upheld

Based on the officer's identification of the men, the appeals court upheld their convictions. The jury had not relied on the inadmissible voiceprints alone, the panel said.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch had admitted the voiceprint evidence, calling it "clearly reliable," after hearing testimony from experts such as Dr. Peter Ladefoged, a California phonetics professor.

However, the appeals court not-



LOOSENING UP—Wells Fargo driver Radames Fernandez waits while detectives remove his handcuffs, which were applied by robbers who took \$600,000 from his armored car in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., as it made a pickup at a furniture store.

Active in 1974 Political Campaigns

Dairy Donors to Nixon Have Big War Chest

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—The three large dairy cooperatives whose heavy contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign are under scrutiny in the House Judiciary Committee have a political war chest of more than \$2 million for the congressional campaigns this year, according to reports on file here.

The three—Associated Milk Producers, Inc., Dairyman, Inc., and Mid-America Dairyman, Inc.—gave about \$700,000 in Mr. Nixon's behalf before Election Day in 1972. Most of it was contributed after the President overruled his secretary of agriculture in 1971 and ordered an increase in milk-price supports.

Allegations of a link between the contributions and the price-support order are among the matters that the Judiciary Committee is examining in connection with its impeachment inquiry.

Among the contributions to politicians thus far this year, the biggest share has gone to members

of the House Agriculture Committee, according to a compilation by the National Information Center on Political Finance, a nonprofit organization. The compilation was made from reports filed with the House, the Senate and the General Accounting Office.

Operation Expands

Meanwhile, the political committee of one of the co-ops, Dairyman, Inc., with headquarters in Louisville, Ky., has formed subsidiary committees in six states to distribute contributions.

The highest of the three co-ops, Associated Milk Producers, which gave the largest share to Mr. Nixon's campaign, has \$1,557,751 in hand for contributions, according to a report filed late in May. Dairyman had a fund of \$356,078 in mid-May and Mid-America Dairyman had \$278,774 at the time of its most recent report, Feb. 28.

As of their last reports, the three groups' political committees have spent \$247,292 thus far in the 1974 campaign, with \$64,250 of that going to candidates for federal offices. The money has been given to members of both parties and all but one contribution has been spent on incumbents.

Two of the three largest contributions of \$5,000 each were made to members of the House Agriculture Committee. One went to Rep. Frank Stubblefield, D-Ky., a long-time member of the panel's dairy subcommittee. Rep. Stubblefield was defeated in a recent primary by State Sen. Carroll Hubbard Jr.

Won Primary

The other committee member receiving one of the largest contributions was Rep. David Bowen, D-Miss., who won his primary contest.

The other recipient of \$5,000 was Rep. Tom Steel, D-Okla., who is expected to have little

difficulty in his coming primary and general election races.

Not all of the dairy contributions were accepted, however. Sen. Bob Dole, a Republican member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, who faces stiff opposition in his re-election bid, has returned \$6,500 contributed by Mid-America's committee.

An aide said the senator felt he could not keep the contribution, received in 1973, because Mid-America was being sued on anti-trust grounds by the Justice Department.

Cheering Backers Hail Nixon, Family at Testimonial Lunch

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—President Nixon assured cheering supporters at a testimonial luncheon yesterday that he will serve out his term and leave office with his head "held high."

"I shall do nothing that will weaken this office while I am President," Mr. Nixon declared, prompting chants of "God Bless Nixon."

About 1,400 supporters attended the luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel. It was the high point of a conference held by the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the President, organized last year by a Massachusetts rabbi, Baruch Korff.

The committee spends most of its budget on newspaper advertisements and claims a national membership of two million.

Several high administration officials and members of the Nixon family attended.

Hostility to Press

The speeches and the audience response reflected a fierce loyalty to President Nixon and a hostility to the news media, with occasional boos and fists shaken at the press covering the luncheon.

In a warm-up speech prior to Mr. Nixon's arrival, Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., told the group, "The get-Nixon crowd, including those who continue to conduct a trial by press, are in for a big surprise."

Sen. Curtis also attacked the Watergate grand jury, "the makeup of which can hardly be described as representative of the country." The grand jury is predominantly black.

The audience gasped as he named several members of the

special Watergate prosecutor's staff who formerly worked in Democratic administrations. "I criticized the firing of Archibald Cox," Sen. Curtis said. "My criticism was that it wasn't soon enough."

"Lynching hasn't stopped in the United States," he declared, "it's just that different people are doing it."

Another speaker, the ambassador to Italy, John Volpe, got a standing ovation with the declaration, "You just look at this Nixon family. They are a close-knit family."

Family Hailed

Pins were presented to the President's daughters, Tricia Nixon Cox and Julie Nixon Eisenhower, and Mrs. Nixon was honored as a defender of the American family.

"You will be in our hearts all the days of my father's presidency—953 more days," Mrs. Cox told the audience.

In brief remarks devoted mostly to foreign-policy achievements, Mr. Nixon stressed the need for a strong presidency and did not directly refer to his Watergate troubles.

"Whoever is president will hold in his hand responsibility for building on what we have done," Mr. Nixon said, citing his foreign-policy achievements.

"A strong American presidency is essential if we are to have peace in the world."

After the President's speech, Rabbi Korff read a proposed resolution of support, citing "the climate of hysteria being engendered by members of the press" and "the impeachment syndrome within the House Judiciary Committee."

Dilemma Is Typical for GOP Candidates

Sen. Dole Walks Watergate 'Tightrope'

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—There is a statistic that nearly drives Sen. Robert Dole to distraction.

The statistic emerged from a recent statewide poll taken by television station KAKE in Wichita, Kan., Sen. Dole's home state. It showed that 50 percent of the electorate wanted President Nixon to continue in office, 43 percent wanted him to quit or be ousted and 7 percent had no opinion.

"How the hell do you deal with that if you're a Republican up for re-election?" Sen. Dole asked. "It's an impossible dilemma. One guy gives me hell for betraying Nixon. The next guy comes up to me and says, 'I'm for you, Bob, but you've got to get Nixon off your back. No way to stay on that tightrope.'"

Sen. Dole is an example of the Republican senators trying to win re-election and encountering the problem of Watergate—except that he is more candid than most in conceding his problem, in part perhaps because his problems are more severe.

'Overriding Issue'

"The people are worried about inflation, sure," the 56-year-old Kansas said recently in an interview in his office, "but Watergate will be the overriding issue in November, unless the President is out of office, and any politician who tells you otherwise is just living on pipe dreams, that's all."

Everywhere he goes in Kansas—he spends as much time as he can there—Sen. Dole is asked about Mr. Nixon and impeachment. He tries to emphasize other issues, Sen. Dole said, but it seldom works.

"The Watergate questions are good questions," he remarked with a smile, "which means they're hard to answer."

Sen. Dole, who said in February that "a legal case against the President has not been made,"

has retreated slightly from that position. He says now that he hopes that Mr. Nixon is proved innocent.

Clearly Troubled

But he is clearly troubled—especially, he said, by discussions of "hush money" on March 21, 1973, by gaps on key tapes, and by his "lawyer's presumption" that "if there was some unmistakably clear evidence of the President's lack of involvement, the White House would have published it months ago."

Sen. Dole has tried a number of approaches to reduce the potential damage of the Nixon issue. He has toyed with the idea of calling together all the Republican senators to draft a statement of independence, but gave it up as impracticable. He tried telling an audience that Mr. Nixon wanted him re-elected and was taken to task by several backers.

He tried humor. Asked whether he would like the President to go to Kansas to campaign for him, he replied that he "wouldn't mind if he flew over." That produced chuckles but also a batch of hostile mail. A woman wrote from Kansas: "That remark is going to cost you a lot of votes, including mine."

Almost Fatalistic

Lately, he said, he has become philosophical, almost fatalistic, although he still thinks he will win. He has been reading about Edmund Ross, the Kansas senator who cast the deciding vote against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson at his impeachment trial in 1868. Sen. Ross, having "looked down into my open grave," as he later put it, lost

Pan Am, TWA Seek New Youth Fares

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to reinstate transatlantic youth fares, which were cut off last January.

A spokesman said youth fares during the summer season would enable persons under 24 to travel round-trip to London for \$333. The current 14-to-22-day excursion rate is \$413. Youth fares are still in effect in Canada.

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Peaceful Journey

Bolstered by a sweeping new agreement with Saudi Arabia, the President of the United States left for a tour of the Middle East yesterday. Even with full recognition of the domestic political pressures which undoubtedly made President Nixon so eager to seize this moment, a presidential visit to Israel and four Arab countries holds genuine and dramatic importance across the sweep of American foreign policy.

Like Mr. Nixon's earlier visit to the People's Republic of China, the fact that the trip is taking place at all far overshadows any particular results that could ensue. Not since 1943 has an American president found it suitable—or possible—to make a personal appearance in the Middle East.

Anyone who has stood in an Arab crowd during the past decade or so, hearing harangues against "American imperialism" from Arab nationalists, can appreciate the impact now of those same crowds cheering the American head of state and promises of Arab-American friendship. The new U.S. ambassador to Egypt—the first after nearly seven years of diplomatic estrangement—spoke recently of a "Copernican change" in Egyptian-American relations.

Contrary to the instincts of many who have been nervous observers of the Arab-Israeli confrontation all these years, this change does not appear to have come about from any weakening of U.S. support for the survival and security of Israel. In her last statement in office, Premier Golda Meir declared confidently that "the consistent aid of the United States to Israel has been assured for the future." Thanks to the nego-

tiating skill of Secretary of State Kissinger, the Nixon administration seems to have defied the old diplomatic imperative that no power could receive the friendship of both Israel and the Arabs at the same time.

How long this era of tentative good feeling can be maintained is, of course, open to question. Much will depend on the degree of restraint shown by President Nixon this week in not allowing Egyptian and other Arab expectations to become overinflated.

Economic and technological cooperation between the United States and Arab states can be an influence for peaceful development across the Middle East; any suggestion that this country could become a major new source of armaments for the Arabs on Israel's borders would work counter to the peace prospects that have now been painstakingly pried open.

By the same token, as a purely pragmatic proposition, any attempt to make President Nixon's visit or the American peacemaking efforts seem anti-Soviet in motivation would only trigger reprisals and setbacks. It would also sour the atmosphere for Mr. Nixon's subsequent and more substantive meetings in the Kremlin late this month.

President Nixon's course across the Middle East has no meaningful relevance to the political crisis in which he and his administration are now sinking, however much it may be manipulated for all-too-familiar image-building purposes. It marks, rather, a new diplomatic opening to a part of the world where the United States was not welcomed before. With caution, but full appreciation of its potential for reducing international tensions, this is a trip worth taking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defeating Troop Cuts

The decisive defeat of the Mansfield amendment requiring withdrawal of 125,000 American troops from overseas is a victory for common sense. The Senate vote, 30 years to the day after the American landing in Normandy that began the liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe, was a vote for responsible American policy in the world, a vote against unilateral disengagement.

The American troops in Europe provide the crucial underpinning for that continent's military and political stability. They constitute the chief link between West Europe's essentially non-nuclear defenses and the American nuclear deterrent. Without them, the Soviet Union's military preponderance, deployed only a few miles away, would quickly become political preponderance. Without moving a single soldier, Moscow's influence over events in a defenseless West Europe would multiply overnight.

The world's most potent industrial complex outside the United States, that is, West Europe, and the geographic area overseas most vital to American security would become almost as vulnerable to Soviet pressure

as the government of Finland. Nuclear buildup by the West Europeans would be the only alternative to loss of independence.

The military balance that American forces assure in Central Europe is a precious asset that has kept the peace for three decades. It does not require that every one of the 300,000 American troops remain there forever. American force levels are already more than a third below those of the peak periods of the 1950s and 60s. The mutual force reduction talks in Vienna offer a possibility of further Soviet-American cutbacks that would maintain the balance.

The head of steam in the Congress behind the Mansfield amendment has stemmed primarily from balance-of-payments difficulties, which no longer exist, plus a neo-isolationist trend, stimulated by a Vietnam involvement that has ended. The time has come to end the perennial debate over the Mansfield amendment. Not disengagement, but increased engagement of the United States in stabilizing Europe and the Atlantic community is the real challenge for the 1970s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Diplomatic Pas de Deux

The Soviet decision to grant exit visas to ballet stars Valery Panov and his wife, Galina, is a welcome concession to world opinion, clearly timed to ease this week's goodwill visit by the Bolshoi Ballet to London and President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Moscow. Soviet authorities rightly deduced that their shoddy treatment of this talented couple, which had attracted broad international concern and censure, could compromise their diplomatic objectives.

The shadow over Moscow's relations with

free societies will remain, however, as long as the same fundamental freedom to emigrate continues to be denied to other, lesser known Soviet citizens. Even as the freeing of the Panovs was announced, another would-be emigre, physicist Alexander Voronel, was roughly arrested by Russian police. Ultimately the Kremlin must recognize that whenever it denies basic human rights to any of its people it diminishes itself in the eyes of free men everywhere and makes the road to détente more difficult.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Oppression

Could even Khrushchev do justice to the ingenious tactics of bureaucratic terror employed by the Soviet Union against Jewish and other dissenters? Eighteen Jewish scientists, dismissed from their jobs for applying quite legally for exit visas to Israel, have organized a scientific seminar and invited scientific colleagues from the West. Embarrassed by the widespread sympathy among Western scientists for this defiance, the Soviet authorities have put astonishing pressure on the organizers to cancel the seminar. First, they were conscripted into the army, then threatened with exile to a remote part of the Soviet Union if the seminar went ahead. Nor is this an isolated example of administrative tyranny against a background of "Leninist legality." Like the three-year oppression of the Panovs, now mercifully free to depart, it is the automatic result of even slight deviations from the Soviet norm.

There is only one hope of salvation, only

one countervailing power to the bureaucracy—namely, the attention of cabotage, easily bored world opinion. Should then, the West insist, as part of détente or as the price-tag on any economic transaction, on greater freedom within—or, indeed, outside—Russia? Surely it is right to do so—even though realism will dictate that sometimes only small concessions will be obtained from the Kremlin.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The decision of the Soviet Union to allow Valery and Galina Panov to leave for Israel gives the visit of the Bolshoi Ballet to London a better start than seemed possible last week. It would not be right, however, to hold members of the Bolshoi Ballet responsible for the wrongs done to the Panovs and many others in the Soviet Union. The right target is the government that sent them and the worst sort of culture would be to try to disrupt performances.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 11, 1899

NEW YORK.—The social and sporting event of the waning spring season was the heavyweight championship fight in Coney Island yesterday between the young challenger, Jim Jeffries, and the aging champion, Bob Fitzsimmons. The outcome was never in doubt, as youth prevailed and Jeffries knocked out Fitzsimmons in 1 min. 32 sec. of the 11th round. It was a hard, clean fight all the way and more fights such as this are needed if boxing is ever to be accepted as a legal sport.

Fifty Years Ago

June 11, 1924

PARIS.—LATIN QUARTER NOTES.—Ernest Hemingway is assuming the editorial duties of the "Transatlantic Review" in the absence of Mr. Ford Madox Ford, who is now in America. ... Found the American poet is back in the quarter after a visit of several months in Rome. He seems to have recovered entirely from the effects of his operation and is in the best of spirits. The annual Quinzaine Ball will be held next Tuesday evening at Luna Park.



'Chief, That Stone Wall Has Handwriting on It.'

Secrecy and Freedom in the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Three years ago this week The New York Times began printing the record of official arrogance, deception and blundering that came to be called the Pentagon papers. The Nixon administration went to court to try to stop it. Two weeks later, after much frantic legal activity, the Supreme Court ruled out an injunction.

It was a famous victory for freedom of the press. Or was it? Have we—the courts, Congress, the press, the public—really learned the lesson of that case?

Looking back, one thing we can see clearly is the emptiness of the claims that publication would harm the national security. Those arguments were on the same level of hysteria as the more recent one that the president would end if Richard Nixon had to comply with a subpoena. Three years later on, it is certainly hard to think of any security damage from publication of the Pentagon papers.

Holders of Power

It was not the security of the country that was at stake, we know now; it was the security of the holders of power. President Nixon and Henry Kissinger felt themselves threatened. They responded with wiretaps, prosecutions, vengeance: paranoia rampant.

In the years since the Pentagon papers broke upon our consciousness we should also have learned a good deal about the dangers of secrecy. It is not only Watergate. We have discovered among many other things that the United States secretly bombed a neutral country, Cambodia, and secretly used artificial rainmaking as a technique of war. Such surreptitious practices required lying and deception to be woven into the pattern of official life.

Have we learned anything from this depressing record? Certainly there is no sign that the executive branch has, not under this President.

New Threats

Right after the Pentagon papers case, the government proceeded with an outrageous attempt to impose on this country the equivalent of Britain's Conflicting Official Secrets Act, prohibiting the disclosure of any government information without official approval. That was the intent of the failed prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg for leaking the papers.

Letters

Kissinger Foe

I fully agree with Ellen Norbom (Letters, June 7) on Kissinger that "the man of peace never achieved anything lasting and intelligent in all his negotiations."

As she put it succinctly, he not only "believes that the end justifies the means and neither the end nor the means are for the benefit of humanity" but is simply a fraud and a huckster acting solely for the greater glory of his crooked boss and his own self-aggrandizement. To nominate him or Nixon for a Nobel Peace Prize smacks either of idocy or of a complete disintegration of our moral values.

MARIAN AXEL,
Montreux, Switzerland.

View From Athens

I take exception to The Washington Post's statement that Greece is an American dependency (ET, June 7). We are nobody's dependency, though we wish our American friends well. On the other hand the present government, like its predecessors, has repeatedly proclaimed Greece's attachment to its international obligations. It seems to me therefore that the "problem" which The Washington Post mentions in its editorial is its own, namely how to keep an ally and batter him at the same time.

DIMITRI VASSILOU,
Athens.

Just the other day veto threats were raised against a modest improvement of the Freedom of Information Act now making its way through Congress. It hardly needs mention that this President has broken all records in claiming executive privilege.

In the courts, the attitude of deference toward security claims is hard to dislodge. In the Pentagon papers case itself, a majority of the Supreme Court was moved by the government's security arguments. It was not only the dissenters—such as Justice Blackmun, warning that publication of "the critical documents" might mean "the death of soldiers, the destruction of alliances," Justices White and Stewart were convinced that disclosure would "do substantial damage to public interests" but said with seeming reluctance that the government had not shown enough to justify an injunction.

Congress? It remains mostly a feeble opponent of executive secrecy and abuse of power. Perhaps the most pathetic example was the willingness of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to roll over and have its tummy scratched by Kissinger in his confirmation hearings as secretary of state. Members accepted from him what they well knew were lies about his role in wiretapping and other security measures.

Contagious

Crime is contagious, Justice Brandeis said. So is secrecy. Give officials a whiff of its ego-distorting fumes, and they are hooked. In 1968, before Kissinger went into the government, Daniel Ellsberg warned him that secrecy was "a magic potion that turns ordinary human beings into arrogant, contemptuous menaces to democracy." If Kissinger was listening, he soon forgot.

Secrecy has temptations even for those not allowed to know. In a new book on the Ellsberg trial, "Test of Loyalty," Peter Schrag shrewdly argues that most of us are just as happy to think that the dirty work of the state goes on beyond our knowledge—beyond our responsibility.

Freedom is uncomfortable, but it is necessary. That is the theory of the U.S. Constitution. We need to be reminded of it often as we were in the case of the Pentagon papers.

who hold that, while détente is desirable, it should not be purchased at the price of moral principles. Without pressure from the West, the growing Soviet civil rights movement would not have been possible and well-known dissidents such as Andrei Sakharov would be silenced. Nevertheless, the clamp-down on contacts with the U.S. Embassy is the worst ever.

Stoessel's telegram points to "intensified Soviet security monitoring of American citizen-Soviet citizen contacts"; to "over KGB harassment of Soviets seeking [U.S.] consular advice or assistance"; and to American travelers being "the target of closer surveillance." His conclusion: "In all cases, there seem to be complications in recent months which were not in evidence as recently as three months ago."

Until then, U.S. Embassy protests kept Soviet militants from blocking access to the embassy of Soviet citizens with written invitations from consular officials to discuss problems such as reunification with families in the United States. "Beginning in early March, however, the militants began once again to deny entry even to persons with such invitations in hand," Stoessel reported.

Losses Job

These citizens are now routinely taken to a large militia school constructed on the street corner near the embassy several months ago (with militants often employing "considerable force" to prevent them from entering the embassy, according to Stoessel). His April 1 protest to the Soviet government accompanied nothing.

Bernard Levin

From London:

Our arguments always seem to be couched in terms of the past versus the future.

LONDON.—Come: Let us see how well you know the British. The poet laureate has been accused by an earl of telling "downright lies" and by a mayor of being "thoroughly un-Christian." The poet laureate, in turn, declares that "some supposedly objective evidence relied upon by the earl and the mayor is 'unsympathetically biased,' and adds for good measure that he "suspects the temptations of the fleshpots." And the question, of course, is: What is all this about?

Those who deduce high-level political maneuvering, call for a scandal, a deadly struggle between the CIA and the KGB, or the imminent collapse of the British economy, have, I fear, failed ignominiously. The row is, of course, about a proposal to pull down a late-Victorian church in Chelsea. The laureate, Sir John Betjeman, has for long been the leader of those who campaign to save from destruction the architectural heritage of the 19th century in Britain. The church in question—Holy Trinity, Sloane Street—is a gigantic monument to the pre-Raphaelite influence towards the end of the last century, stained glass and all. The local authorities, church and lay, say that the building is hopelessly uneconomical to keep up, and that it ought to be demolished and replaced by a modern complex of schools and offices with a small new church incorporated. Battle is joined.

Speculation

Allegations were first made a few months ago, in our satirical fortnightly magazine, "Private Eye," that the old and tried property speculators' trick was being played with the church in question. The trick is to allow an architecturally important but uneconomical building on a valuable site to decay beyond reasonable hope of repair, and then claim that the only thing to do is to pull it down and develop the area, thus making profits for the speculators. The claim was denied in an impressive, dignified and gentle rejoinder by the rector of the church, who invited the architects of the church's demolition to spend some time helping, say, to keep the gutters cleared so that further deterioration might be kept at bay. And the earl (of Cadogan) and the mayor (of Chelsea) insist that the huge building is not only ruinously expensive to keep up, but vastly in excess of anything the tiny, dwindling congregation can possibly need. To which Sir John Betjeman has retorted, in a nutshell, that the church "is a great, soaring prayer," and that "to pull it down and replace it with a commercial building with some little 'holy room' as a sop to God is unthinkable." He also insists that congregations could be increased and funds raised to keep the church in being. Incidentally, Betjeman is not merely, in this matter, speaking as an architectural conservationist: He is also a devout Christian. So, incidentally, is the earl, who has been a churchwarden at Holy Trinity for many years.

Deadlock and angry words:

much good faith on both sides with even more accusations bad. It is a uniquely British situation, and it sums up so much about this country.

Our arguments always seem to be couched in terms of the past versus the future. Our traditions, our heritage, the cities and buildings and institutions developed over long periods to serve needs—all these are questioned by those who insist that we have got to jettison the past if we are to face the dangers and demands of the future. The world is longer Britain's oyster, and we have to get rid of the hanging baggage we have inherited from former centuries if we are to travel light and hope to arrive in good shape where we're going.

Thus, one side of the argument is that the old is no longer relevant; it is no longer in going anywhere. We do not take that baggage with us, because it is what helps make us real and our lives worth living. If we tear down the buildings of character and replace them with new buildings of character, we have lost something far more important than money that needs to be spent preserving the old ones—something, moreover, that can unlike money, be replaced.

Endless Argument

This argument cannot, in sense, ever end, since the full as soon as it has ceased to the present, becomes the past. And although Britain's own postwar dilemma is encapsulated in it (as it was, even more pitifully in Dean Acheson's famous remark that Britain "has lost an em but not yet found a new role"), it remains true that we have yet resolved that dilemma, what the row over Holy Trinity Church illustrates is an aspect of the argument, titled by the contestants' determination to think the worst of each other. What we seem to admit is that it may be necessary to abandon parts of the while at the same time regret the necessity. Either the future is all, or the past is all, and either way the other is lost. But this is the greatest danger for us, and the invisible dikes it poses is far more serious than the one we have recognized. Everywhere, there are demands for the destruction of present society and its replacement by an entirely new one. Resisting these forces are the proclaiming the necessity of serving our society undisturbed. But what will surely happen is that the old will be replaced without being replaced by anything, unless we find some mod of adapting ourselves, our institutions to the demands. Our chief problem is the rigidity of our society, its economic, class, educational, political aspects. The rigidity is nothing between the demolition and total preservation. Just like Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street. The building cannot be a flexible; but our institutions be, and indeed, had better be else.

A Tightened Fist in Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Contradicting Nixon administration claims that détente is relaxing repression in the Soviet Union, the American ambassador in Moscow has privately cabled Washington that the KGB secret police has intensified harassment of Soviet citizens trying to contact the U.S. Embassy.

In a May 23 "confidential" telegram to the State Department, Ambassador Walter Stoessel revealed the new "pattern of intensifying monitoring and harassment of Soviet citizens" attempting to enter the embassy. "Judging from several recent incidents, Soviet security has recently become less tolerant of such contacts," Mr. Stoessel said.

Although recent U.S. Embassy protests to the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry have proven fruitless, the State Department is avoiding for now high-level pre-summit protests that might endanger détente. This attitude further angers critics of the Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy

who hold that, while détente is desirable, it should not be purchased at the price of moral principles.

Without pressure from the West, the growing Soviet civil rights movement would not have been possible and well-known dissidents such as Andrei Sakharov would be silenced. Nevertheless, the clamp-down on contacts with the U.S. Embassy is the worst ever.

Stoessel's telegram points to "intensified Soviet security monitoring of American citizen-Soviet citizen contacts"; to "over KGB harassment of Soviets seeking [U.S.] consular advice or assistance"; and to American travelers being "the target of closer surveillance." His conclusion: "In all cases, there seem to be complications in recent months which were not in evidence as recently as three months ago."

Until then, U.S. Embassy protests kept Soviet militants from blocking access to the embassy of Soviet citizens with written invitations from consular officials to discuss problems such as reunification with families in the United States. "Beginning in early March, however, the militants began once again to deny entry even to persons with such invitations in hand," Stoessel reported.

his family to emigrate to Dallas, Texas (home of his brother), had been denied and he lost his job. Now he was intercepted outside the embassy by militants and taken to their booth.

Protests by U.S. consular officers to the militia commander and the Foreign Ministry were to no avail. On May 30, the embassy suggested that the State Department notify the Soviet Embassy in Washington, but there is no sign this was done.

The Parkansky case is duplicated daily. On May 30, militants not only barred Vladimir Parkansky from the embassy but confiscated his written invitation. On May 30, a West German diplomat, seeking to enter the embassy to obtain a U.S. visa, was barred and interrogated by militants before he could identify himself.

Although Nixon administration officials stress recently rising emigration from Russia, Stoessel reports "an apparent step-up" in refusing exit visas. According to Stoessel, secret police have interrogated Soviet citizens seeking to rejoin close family members in the United States and "warned against discussing their cases with U.S. consular officers."

Moreover, Stoessel reports authorities "have gone to lengths to frustrate or disrupt marriages between Soviet and American citizens. For the time in recent memory, officials refused to register on such place that actually had a place. Stoessel's conclusion: the KGB has been given "a lively free hand" to prevent marriages.

This tightened fist applies to American visitors, parties, Jews, contacting Soviet citizens. On May 7, 10 American Jews barked on a bus with six politically activist Soviet Jews a picnic along the Kaluzh-Shosse, 17 miles from Moscow. When the bus arrived, it was surrounded by over 100 Soviet security men. The Jews, American and Russian, were jostled, manhandled and refused access to the picnic area.

Such treatment, increased common for Americans seeking contact with Russians, will not be countered by President Nixon the Moscow summit. By showing that the genuine question, no matter how low is having little moderating in on Soviet repression.

Cliffs, Burros Are Other Dangers

Bandits Raise Death Toll on Mexico Road

By Everett R. Holmes

TUJANA, Mexico, June 10 (UPI)—Orville Bell, on a Memorial Day trip from San Diego down Mexico's new Baja California "road of dreams," stopped to admire the Pacific Ocean from the cliffs at San Quintin, and was shot to death from ambush.

Just below Rosamada along the 1,061-mile highway from the American border to the tip of the Baja California peninsula, the Frederick Stegman family from Costa Mesa, Calif., was camped at Las Salinas when three armed Mexicans "invited" their tent, demanding money.

Mr. Stegman was wounded, but he shot and killed one intruder and drove off the others. A short distance away, at Punta Banda, another American motorist was shot and robbed.

Epidemic of Lawlessness

"There is an epidemic of lawlessness against American tourists along the new highway," Ramon Moreno, the federal director of tourism at Ensenada, acknowledged.

The robberies and shootings, together with a rapidly rising number of fatal accidents, have

added terror to the frustrations of the 400-million highway, which has snatched one of the North American continent's last frontiers.

Since the opening of Mexico's Route No. 1 last October, more than 300 Americans and an undisciplined number of Mexicans have been killed or badly injured while driving the twisting, narrow road, which has neither shoulders nor guard rails even where it clings to mountainsides above sheer 3,000-foot drops.

Still, American tourists continue to swarm down the highway—more than 7,000 over the Memorial Day weekend—driving

at speeds better suited to a turnpike than a road that is only 19 feet wide for long distances.

Mexican officials have repeatedly cautioned that the highway is a scenic route, not a speedway, that it is unroadably dangerous in places because of the difficult terrain and that it should never be driven at night.

For nearly 300 miles from the border to El Rosario the highway is 27 feet wide, until it turns inland from the Pacific. The road then narrows to 19 feet as it snakes its way for 400 miles through deserts of large cactus and around 11,000-foot peaks of the San Pedro Martir Range, across the peninsula's midsection to Santa Rosalia on the Gulf of California. There it widens again.

Collisions Frequent

Sideswipes and head-on collisions are frequent on the narrow portions.

The land alongside the highway is unfenced, and a motorist rounding one of the many sharp curves may suddenly come upon a meandering group of cows or burros. Farmers automatically collect \$75 for a dead cow and \$50 for a dead burro under the Mexican insurance that every American motorist is required to purchase.

Before the road was constructed, most of the shoreline mountains and fishing areas of Baja California were inaccessible except to boats, small planes or four-wheel-drive vehicles over rutted, unmarked trails.

Portugal Fetes National Holiday With Art, Songs

LISBON, June 10 (Reuters)—The people of Portugal celebrated their new-found freedoms by turning their National Day holiday today into a carnival of folk songs, art and street processions.

The celebration of Portugal Day, marking the anniversary of the death of 16th-century poet-hero Luis de Camoens, was in contrast to previous years when the focal point was a military parade.

Today's festivities also commemorated the April 25 military coup which swept away 48 years of dictatorship. A group of artists painted a huge mural in the waterfront building on Lisbon's waterfront under the glare of television floodlights as thousands of people thronged around.

In the center of Lisbon, thousands paraded up and down the tree-lined avenues. On buildings nearby were posters bearing a picture of a red carnation stuck in a rifle barrel, symbol of the coup.

Obituaries

Duke of Gloucester, 74, Dies; Soldier, Uncle of the Queen

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The Duke of Gloucester, 74, a professional soldier who joked that he was the only member of Britain's royal family to hold a "regular job," died in his sleep today.

The duke, whose father and two older brothers were kings of England and who was the uncle of Queen Elizabeth, died at Binwell Manor, his country estate in Northamptonshire, a Kensington Palace spokesman said. The palace was the duke's London home.

The formerly robust duke suffered a stroke in 1969 and had been confined to a wheelchair since. He lost his speech in 1971.

The duke, eighth in line to the British throne, was a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and a son of King George V. The duke's brothers were the Duke of Windsor, who reigned for six months in 1936 as Edward VIII, and King George VI, father of the present queen.

Duties of State

The tall, well-built duke loved the military life best. But he had to cut short a promising military career when he was pressed into duties of state following the death of his father in 1936, and following the abdication of brother Edward to marry a commoner from America.

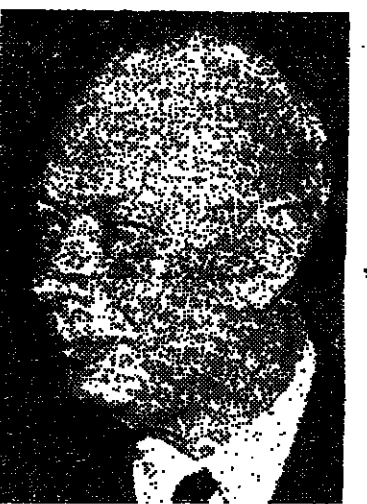
The military "was a life which he enjoyed enormously," said an officer who served with the duke in the 10th Royal Hussars, a cavalry regiment.

"No officer was more popular with his men and he knew the family background of all his troops—the Christian names of the wives and children," the officer said.

"It was his ambition to command the regiment and in the ordinary course of events he would probably have got the command in 1938."

The Duke of Windsor wrote later that his abdication had been a severe disappointment for his younger brother, then known as Prince Henry.

"He had passed into the Staff College, and until that moment



Duke of Gloucester

looked forward with confidence to promotion achieved through merit," the Duke of Windsor wrote.

The Royal Show

In telling his brother of his intention to abdicate, the Duke of Windsor wrote, "I suspected as I talked that Harry foresaw that if I abdicated he would be required to leave the army and take more part in the royal show."

The outbreak of World War II gave the Duke of Gloucester a welcome return to the military life, even though many of his duties were part of "the royal show."

After the war the duke spent two years as governor-general of Australia, and then lived the life of a country squire on his 2,000-acre estate in Northamptonshire.

"My farm... is my most absorbing and perhaps my most expensive interest," the duke once said. He drove a tractor, helped at getting in the hay and was very proud of his herd of Guernsey cattle.

The duke and his 7-year-old duchess, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, had two sons. The elder, Prince William, was killed in 1972 when his airplane crashed on takeoff in an air race. He was 30. Prince Richard, a 27-year-old architect, became the duke's heir.

Ben H. Reese

NEPTUNE, N.J., June 10 (AP)—Ben H. Reese, 85, a former managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and a proponent of investigative reporting, died today.

Mr. Reese guided the Post-Dispatch to four Pulitzer prizes during 25 years as city editor and 13 years as managing editor.

Following his retirement in 1951, Mr. Reese became co-chairman of the advisory board of the American Press Institute, conducting seminars across the nation. Most of the sessions dealt with investigative reporting.

1st Mrs. Solzhenitsyn's 'Memoirs' for Sale

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI)—Without publicity, Soviet representatives have been offering the purported memoirs of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's first wife to Western publishers in an apparent effort to discredit the exiled author.

A manuscript attributed to Natalya Reshetovskaya, who was separated from the novelist in 1970, is circulating at a time when stores in the United States are offering the first copies of an American edition of "The Gulag Archipelago," Mr. Solzhenitsyn's widely publicized account of the Soviet labor-camp system from 1918 to 1956. The book is being published in the United States by Harper & Row.

Miss Reshetovskaya, who was still living with Mr. Solzhenitsyn when he wrote the book and typed at least part of it, was quoted earlier this year as having described it as "camp folklore" rather than as a genuine reflection of history.

Gave Interview

She made the statement in an interview with the Novosti press agency, a Soviet organization, which is also understood to be handling her 270-page manuscript, entitled "Arguing With Time."

Miss Reshetovskaya, a chemist and an accomplished pianist, said



ARMED PROTEST—Actress Diana Rigg arrives at the London Coliseum yesterday with petitioners protesting the appearance there of the Bolshoi Ballet while "Jews are being persecuted in the Soviet Union."

in the interview that her memoirs were intended to present her life with Mr. Solzhenitsyn "as accurately as possible" from 1936, when both were first-year students at Rostov University in southern Russia, to 1964, when he was already widely known in the literary world.

She said she had relied on a diary and on more than 200 letters written to her by Mr. Solzhenitsyn from the front in World War II and during his subsequent 11 years of imprisonment and enforced residence, most of it in Kazakhstan.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in a statement last year, contended that his first wife, from whom he was divorced last year, had no right to publish his letters.

It is evident that the memoirs have been edited to conform with

the official Soviet view. The manuscript attempts to suggest, for example, that there were grounds for Mr. Solzhenitsyn's arrest in 1945 after he had made comments critical of the Soviet system in letters to a childhood friend.

Miss Reshetovskaya's memoirs do not mention Mr. Solzhenitsyn's formal "rehabilitation" in 1957, when a court decision declared that his statements were "no evidence of criminal behavior."

Legal Action Threatened

ZURICH, June 10 (AP)—Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Swiss lawyer, Fritz Heeb, reiterated today that the writer would seek legal action if the memoirs include any of his letters or other material from his literary archives.



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To Church Leaders

Outspoken Moscow Priest Apologizes

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI)—Father Dmitri Dudko, the Orthodox priest who caused a small sensation here with his outspoken public statements on sensitive issues, has apologized to church leaders for his public defiance of their instructions.

Last month church authorities ordered Father Dmitri to move from his Moscow church to a rural parish. In a defiant public statement, the priest refused and said he would retire from active service in the church instead. He made that announcement in his church on May 18, and was led away afterward by two men whom Westerners present thought were plainclothes police.

Sources close to Father Dmitri have since said that these men were friends, not policemen, who only sought to help the priest get away from the church without incident. Father Dmitri was reportedly upset by incorrect foreign press reports that he had been detained or arrested.

Mystery Deepens

The fact that he was not arrested and his apology now to church authorities deepen the mystery surrounding Father Dmitri's "meetings" with his flock this winter and spring, at which he spoke out bluntly against contemporary conditions in the Soviet Union, especially spiritual and moral conditions. If they had followed their normal standards, the political police would have arrested Father Dmitri months ago.

Some intellectuals here speculate that Father Dmitri has friends or supporters in high places who have protected him. Many intellectuals believe that

strong Russian nationalists, with sympathies for the Orthodox Church as a Russian institution, hold positions of power in the Soviet regime.

A 27-page essay on Father Dmitri written by a well known Moscow dissident has reached Western newsmen here. It provides the first known details about his background.

According to this document, which is signed A. Krasnov, the pen name of Anatoly Levitin, a religious writer and dissident who has served several prison terms, "Mitya" Dudko went from the Soviet Army to a church seminary at the end of World War II. He finished the seminary in two years and entered the Theological Academy at Zagorsk, the religious shrine 50 miles northeast of Moscow.

After a year, seminary student Dudko was arrested by the security police for a religious poem he had written. He ended up in a Siberian labor camp, where he served until Stalin's death, according to Mr. Krasnov's essay, and "the camp became his university—he read much and devoted much of his time to praying" and left the camp "spiritually mature."

Returning to Moscow in 1956, he managed to re-enter the Theological Academy despite the opposition of some of its officials. He completed his studies in 1958, but was not ordained as a priest until late 1960, at the age of 38.

He was assigned to a Moscow church where, according to Mr. Krasnov, he became popular for his preaching, his sincerity, and his way with people, both simple folk and intellectuals.

Whitlam Returns Officially to Post

CANBERRA, Australia, June 10

(UPI)—The Labor party's delegation to Parliament formally re-elected Gough Whitlam as Prime Minister today. He was unopposed.

It was the delegation's first meeting since the party won the May 18 elections with a majority reduced from nine to five seats in the House of Representatives. The vote for the Senate is still undecided.

One major change in the top echelon of the party during voting for the 27-man cabinet was the election of the overseas trade minister, Jim Cairns, over the defense minister, Lance Barnard, as deputy prime minister.



W. Berlin Frees 2 Arab Terrorists

BERLIN, June 10 (UPI)—West Berlin justice authorities today released from jail two Palestinians to avert Arab terrorist attacks during the World Cup soccer championships, city officials said today.

"The World Cup played a role in their release," Horst Korber, head of the city's justice department, told newsmen. "We had reports that actions were planned to free them."

The two Arabs were convicted April 22 of plotting to blow up the West Berlin office of the El Al Israeli airline, the police registration office for foreigners, a hotel and a Jewish-owned nightclub.

Seychelles at OAU

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 10 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Mancham of the Seychelles Islands, addressed the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee today and won its recommendation that the Seychelles be seated as an observer. The Indian Ocean island group is moving toward independence from Britain.

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Saigon Force In Drive for Red Positions

Last Held on Capital's
North Defense Line

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, June 10.—Government troops battled their way toward the two last Communist-held positions on Saigon's northern defense line today after fighting yesterday which left nearly 300 casualties on both sides.

Military sources said that the heaviest fighting occurred between the rubble of An Dien village, retaken by government troops last week, and "Position 82," both about 25 miles north of the capital.

The sources said that government pilots reported killing between 125 and 150 Communist troops yesterday in bombing raids supporting the Saigon units' advance toward Position 82.

Government casualties were five dead and 63 wounded, the Saigon command reported.

An Dien village, Position 82 and another position in the area were captured by Communist forces last month, posing a threat to the capital's northern defense line. The government immediately launched a drive to recapture them but so far has been able to retake only An Dien village, after fighting which left more than 500 dead on both sides.

Fighting at Prek Luang

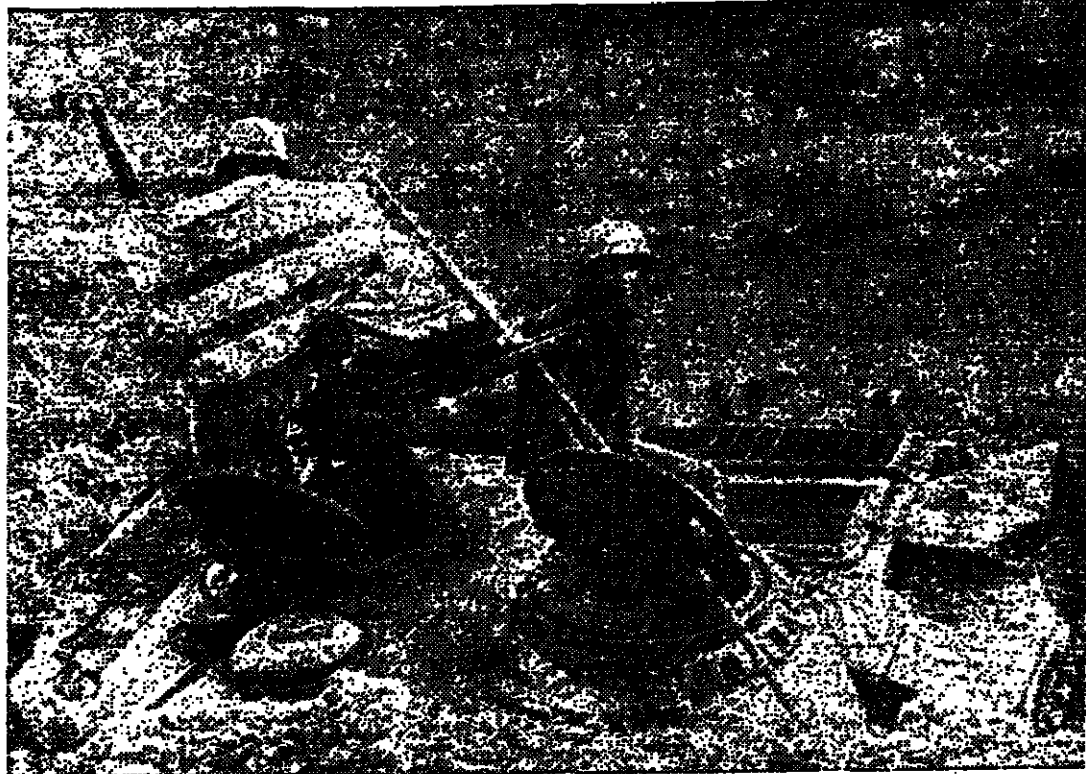
In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian military command reported fighting at Prek Luang, on the east bank of the Mekong River five miles northeast of Phnom Penh. The command said that its troops killed 12 Khmer Rouge insurgents and captured a number of weapons. Five government troops were wounded, it added.

Other fighting was reported in the isolated provincial capital of Kompong Sella, 85 miles southeast of the capital.

At the same time in Phnom Penh, Cambodian government leaders paid their last respects to two officials killed last week in a student-police confrontation.

President Lon Nol posthumously decorated Minister of Education Keo Senkin and his deputy, Thach Chea, with National Defense Medals, calling them heroes who "sacrificed their lives for the nation."

Reliable sources said that Communist agents killed the two men, taking advantage of the confusion of a student demonstration.



BATTLE BREAK—South Vietnamese soldiers relax atop a Russian-made tank destroyed during a battle at An Dien village. Saigon troops retook the village after three weeks.

Bill Sets Curbs on Human-Fetus Research

By Harold M. Schreck Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).

Senate and House conferees have agreed on legislation to impose a temporary ban on research involving the living human fetus, research that has been a subject of considerable controversy in recent months.

Vietnam Toll Since Truce Put at 350,000

SAIGON, June 10 (UPI).—The Saigon command said today that since the cease-fire was declared on Jan. 28, 1973, at least 351,454 Vietnamese soldiers on both sides have been killed or wounded.

A spokesman said that 55,014 Communist soldiers have been killed. Although there is no official count of Communist wounded, commanders figure that three men are wounded for each man killed, which would mean 165,042 Communist wounded.

Government casualties since the armistice declaration have been 17,722 killed and 73,676 wounded, the Saigon command reported.

The ban would be limited to research supported, directly or indirectly, by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but this covers a major share of all health-related research in the United States. Furthermore, policies of the National Institutes of Health, the department's biomedical research arm, are strongly influential abroad as well as in the United States because of the global reputation of the institutes.

The temporary ban on fetal research is part of a package of proposals likely to have major effects on the conduct of medical research and, in some important respects, on government-supported health care.

The Senate-House conferees reached agreement on the package last week, staff sources said, but it will probably be a few more days before the wording of the proposals is worked out.

Kennedy's Role

The proposed legislation reflects strongly ideas advanced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Senate and House subcommittee staff members who worked on the conference report note, however, that the agreement represented a compromise.

For example, Sen. Kennedy had favored a permanent national commission for the protection of human subjects of medical experiments. The compromise calls for

a temporary commission to function for two years. After that period it would be replaced by a national advisory council for protection of subjects of medical and behavioral research.

The temporary commission would be charged with studying two areas of current controversy—fetal research and psycho-

Research Grants

The conference agreement, members said, calls for a 10-month ban on research on living human fetus, either *in utero* or after abortion, until the purpose of the research is to save the life of the fetus. The ban would go into effect when the temporary commission is established. At the end of 10 months, the commission will be required to make recommendations on permanent policy to the secretary of health, education and welfare.

The issues of fetal research, psychoanalysis and establishment of a national commission on medical research ethics across bills mainly concerned with reporting research training for doctoral candidates and sons in the post-doctoral phase of science careers.

Last year the administration had sought to phase out grants, but members of the Senate and the House have moved to retain them.

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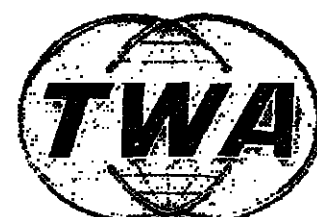
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MUSIC

'Pinafore' Shipwrecked In Germany

By James Helme Sutcliffe

KASSEL, West Germany (IHT).—Gilbert & Sullivan's "HMS Pinafore" has sailed into the Kassel Staatstheater repertory for the season.

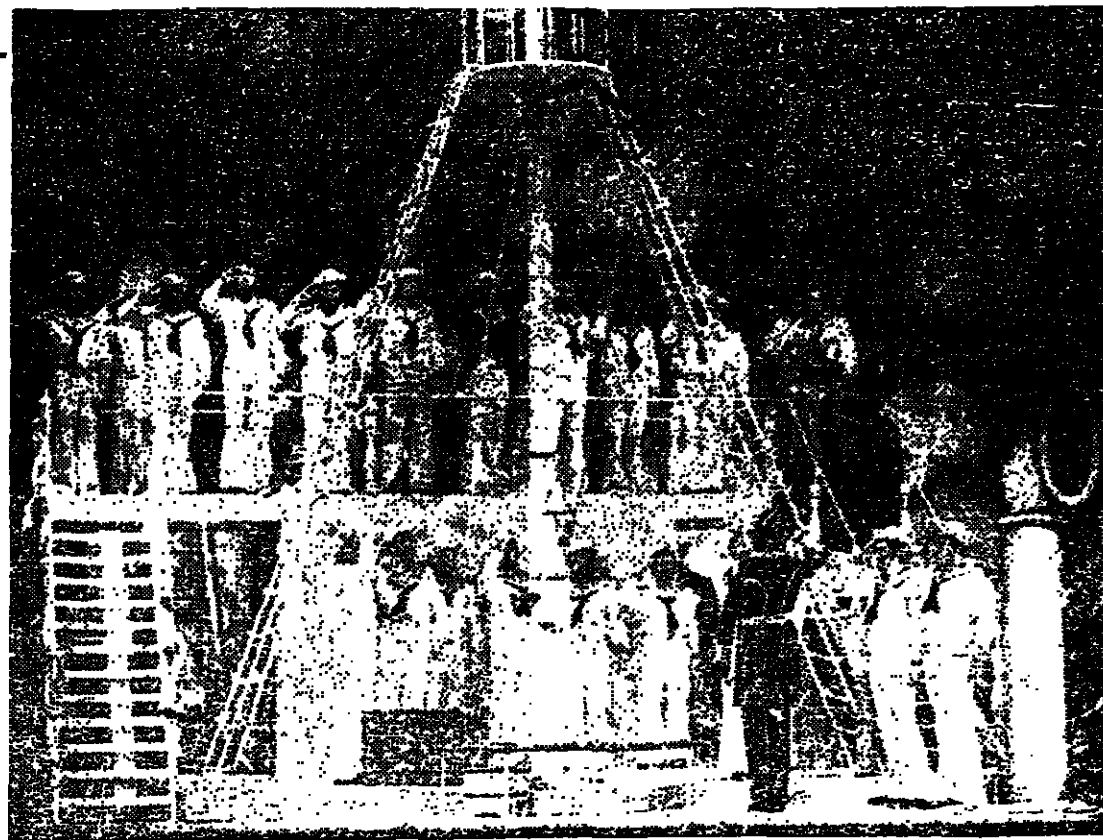
However, this German premiere was shipwrecked from the start with the production team and artists issuing warnings, ostensibly occasioned by the "weakness" of the work itself. Kassel's reason for tackling "Pinafore" was intended to be Peter Löffler's predilection for G&S in the original and his hope of establishing the Savoy Operas in German theaters as an alternative to the gothic sentimentality of home-grown operetta.

In Charles Lewinsky, Löffler had a young Swiss lyricist with a bright background in cabaret and a way with words particularly attuned to Gilbert's whimsy. His clever version of "Matrosenliebe" ("Sailor's Love," as "Pinafore" was rechristened) lacked the complete conviction of last year's "Yeomen of the Guard." Still it was a marvelous achievement, internal and end rhyme and all. There is nothing the matter with Werner Schachtel's designs either—delightful, authentically historical costumes in a composite setting which, in picture-book colors, seemed like a cross-section of British institutions. The orchestra logs, stage right, had been transformed into Sir Joseph's barge which his female relatives rowed with aplomb past a lighthouse to the center-stage padlocked Pinafore, docked close to the Portsmouth bawdy house, vicarage and pub, the Hercules Inn (named after Kassel's baroque architectural wonder), all on stage left.

But once the action started, shock set in. The sailors wash themselves, not the deck, down. Little Buttercup's succulent drops turn out to be Portsmouth whores whose backside the crew stroke and pat during Ralph's "Night-ingle" ballad.

Things get worse. Sir Joseph's barge sinks (to the taped sound of a car crash), forcing his sundry relatives to swim to the ship and strip—to Victorian undies—to be dried off by the crew and made comfortable in deck chairs (which take an age to set up), thus torpedoing the continuity and, with it, audience interest.

Sir Joseph llops (making his crucial dialogue unintelligible) until a dead albatross cures him by falling on his head during the Act II finale. Josephine is the ugly-duckling daughter of a yoyo playing, gin-swinging Captain Corcoran (pronounced as if he were French, which would have tickled Gilbert's francophilia). She is wooed by a bespectacled



A scene from the Kassel production of "HMS Pinafore."

Ralph who spends much of his time feeding his pet bird in the crow's nest when not playing the slot machine in front of the vicarage or spitting out a mouthful of leech after Josephine slaps him.

If gags like these smack of musical-hall slapstick, others are in miserable taste: Corcoran burping drunkenly from his hammock during Josephine's big Act II aria. The flames that appear from below deck for Buttercup/Azuena's narrative-confession are simply silly.

It seemed as if the director Nikolaus Suiberg (opera director in Essen from next season) was

not too subtly taking his revenge on an administration which forced him to stage a piece that interested him not in the least and whose "British" humor had to be made "comprehensible" for a German provincial audience. But even this does not explain his total inability to serve up the dialogue amusingly.

Under the circumstances, the cast did as well as it could, with the talents of that brilliant comedian Werner Franz wasted as Sir Joseph. Diete Honig was a convincing, leprosy, peg-legged Dick Deadeye. Trude Schumacher, as Buttercup, was evidently the only singer who took

her role seriously—her diction was superlative.

Even the conductor, Lionel Friend, didn't bother to shape phrases and asked for dry, detached bowing that made the score sound thin and robbed it of its charming Victorian sentiment. Why he, an Englishman, would have allowed the overture and Act II entr'acte to be replaced by taped sounds of cockcrows and cuckoo clocks is anybody's guess.

As one woman said during the dress rehearsal: "Why did we have to go to England for an operetta when we've got perfectly good German ones like 'Victoria und ihr Husar'?"

Finding Pegs for Performing Rare Works

By Henry Pleasants

ALDEBURGH, England, June 10 (IHT).—Anniversaries are invaluable as pegs upon which to hang performances of musical works otherwise rarely heard, and so it has been at the opening of the 27th Aldeburgh Festival.

The centenary of Gustav Holst's birth brought us, Saturday evening, two chamber operas, "Savitri" (1908) and "The Wandering Scholar" (1919-30), a timely reminder that he wrote a lot more than just "The Planets." Much of it will be heard in the course of this festival (it continues through June 24). One of whose artistic directors is Imogen Holst, the composer's daughter, biographer and editor.

Similarly, the 150th anniversary of the death of Byron prompted yesterday's performance of all of Robert Schumann's incidental music to "Manfred," of which only the overture can be said to have found a place in the standard repertoire, and hardly more than a marginal place at that.

In the case of "Manfred," the rarity of performance has little to do with the quality of the music, some of it exceptionally fine late Schumann (1849). It is rather that the music is too fragmentary to justify performance without a suitable reading of Byron's text.

It had such a reading yesterday especially from Richard

Pasco as Manfred. The hero's discourses with, and addresses to, the spirit world somewhere up in the Swiss Alps have more than a mere suggestion of fustian to ears upsympathetic to Byron's high-flown romanticism, but Schumann's ears were intensely sympathetic, and the strength and the charm of this music lies in its eloquent and picturesque evocation of Byronic fantasy.

The performance, not only by Pasco, and other actors employed in the reading, but also by the Schütz Choir of London and the English Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Roger Norrington, entered fully into this ro-

mantic spirit. If the result was hardly as memorable as the performance of Schumann's "Scenes From Faust" here two years ago, it was only because "Manfred," for all its admirable touches, is a lesser work.

Neither of Holst's two operas is likely to survive the anniversary, but the productions by the English Opera Group under Stuart Bedford offered in "Savitri" some ravishing singing by Janet Baker, John Shirley-Quirk and Philip Langridge. This was more a matter of sound than of sense. Not much of the English text came over, despite Holst's notably discreet orchestration. But this was probably just as well, the libretto is by Holst, and as opera texts by composers tend to be, not excluding Richard Wagner, it is, linguistically, dire.

The Aldeburgh Festival

Homage to Top Woman Restaurateur

By Craig Claiborne

LYONS, June 10 (NYT).—Women luminaries in the field of French gastronomy are nearly as rare as truffles in the Sahara. One of the exceptions is Made Point, the elegant widow of Fernand Point, who died 20 years ago. Point was, of course, patron-chef of the celebrated Pyramide restaurant in Vienna and one of the undisputed geniuses of French cooking.

After his death in 1954, Mrs. Point ruled the restaurant with an unswerving allegiance to her husband's memory. Her dedica-

tion was acknowledged at a spectacular fête here Saturday night given by Paul Bocuse and attended by what was perhaps the greatest assembly of French chefs ever to pay tribute to man or woman.

With such an outpouring of affection the raison d'être for the occasion seemed almost secondary. Mrs. Point became the first woman to be chosen as one of the *maîtres d'honneur* of France—one of the finest working people of France, a signal honor in the annals of restaurants.

The dinner, particularly to an American participant, was an amusing affair. The evening began in the courtyard of the Bocuse annex—a banquet hall about half a mile from the Bocuse restaurant. Champagne flowed for an hour or so before

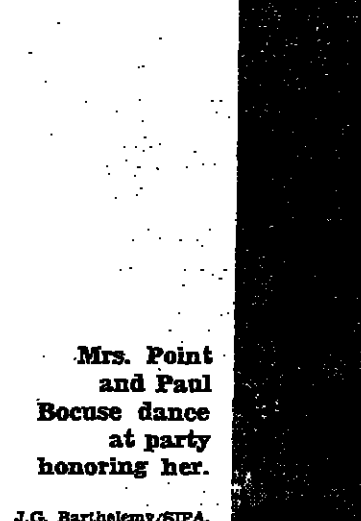
the guests were ushered into the enormous dining salon.

The multi-course meal began with individual servings of small, honey-sweet Charentais melons filled to the brim with wild strawberries in port wine and accompanied by an estimable Meursault, 1970. That was followed by an Iranian-Danish fish course—sageyian pearls of fresh caviar coupled with ground lax (raw salmon) freshly cured with dill and salt and a touch of sugar and served with a savory dill and mustard sauce.

We had been forewarned by Paul Bocuse about the main course. At a gathering in Manhattan we had the friendly audacity to ask what he would serve as the main course for such an auspicious occasion. He told us prime ribs of beef American style. "You," we assured him, "have got to be kidding." He wasn't.

In the courtyard were six magnificent prime ribs of beef turning on spits before a natural charcoal fire.

On reflection, we realized that there was wisdom in the Bocuse madness. What on earth could an established, world-renowned



Mrs. Point and Paul Bocuse at party honoring her.

J.G. Barthelmy/SIPA.

chef do to dam his truffle and foie gras-jaded peers? To those accustomed to such things, night-ingle's tongues are nothing if not a bore. The beef, incidentally, had been selected by André Solter, a friend of Bocuse and one of the three *maîtres d'honneur* of France living and working in America.

The beef was accompanied by a splendid combination of new, local string beans, sautéed wild mushrooms and—mirabile dictu—baked Idaho potatoes, marvelously enriched and flavored with heavy French cream and chopped fresh tarragon. To quote an American (there were three of us, including Dan Wynn, the photographer, and Tom Margital, an owner of the Four Seasons Restaurant in New York) sitting opposite us, "But Idaho potatoes never tasted like this before!" He damn well meant it.

Paul Bocuse is almost without question the most famous chef in the world today. He was but one of 15 chefs at the dinner who had worked under Point. It is of special interest that seven of those chefs own their own restaurants and enjoy a special prestige today. But of them all, it is Bocuse who seems to occupy a special niche in Mrs. Point's affection. Of him she says, "He is the *fin spirituel* of Fernand and they are very much alike in their talents and invention."

There are those who declare that Paul Bocuse is flustered with his own image, that he is an aggressive publicity seeker and self-serving. As a matter of fact, he is one of the finest ambassadors both of France and his profession. He is a Gallic Ariel, an

irrepressible clown who dances on tables and at climax of an evening toss champagne glasses into the air. He is also a gentleman, a big complex human being who p a calloppe to amuse the w He is an infant terrible doubtless wonders at times the Lord chose him to wear a heavy and responsible *bon blanc*.

Scientist, Mystic Get Israeli Prizes

HAIFA, Israel, June 10 (IHT).—A British scientist and an Israeli expert on mysticism were awarded the annual Herta prizes.

The Technion-Israel Institute of Technology named the prizes as Sir Alan Howard Oot, a former chief scientific adviser to the British government, now master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Gershon Sholem, professor of Jewish religion at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The \$35,000 prizes will be sent by Israeli President Ephraim Katsir June 26. The prizes are named after Los Angeles businessman Herta, who donated \$1 million three years ago to establish an award.

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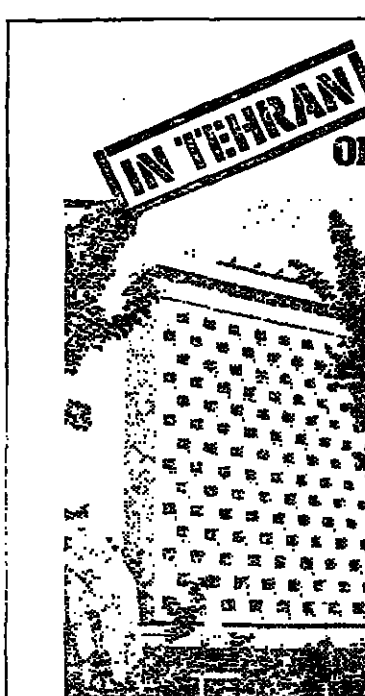
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Chinese War Manuals

PEKING, June 10 (Reuters).—Nearly 5,000 wafer-thin bamboo strips inscribed with the texts of Chinese manuals on the conduct of war have been unearthed in tomb dated about 2,000 years, a newspaper has reported.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Paper Firm Seeks Oil Concern

Glennco Trust Co. reports that talks are being conducted for the merger of General Crude Oil Co. of Houston, Texas, with a subsidiary of International Paper Co. of New York, which holds 83 percent of the stock of General Crude as a trustee of the Penn Memorial Trust, said that terms of the transaction call for the conversion of each share of General Crude into either \$45 in cash or \$13 in cash and \$32 in a new five-year installment note of International Paper at the option of the holder. Terms also call for conversion of each preferred share of General Crude into either \$180 in cash or \$42 in cash and \$128 in the new five-year note, also at the shareholder's option. There are currently 8,516,103 common and 224,443 preferred shares of General Crude outstanding.

Hoechst Acquires French Firm

Farbwerke Hoechst, of West Germany, says its subsidiary, Cie. Financière Chimie, will absorb Sté. Centrale Roussel-Nobel, of France. Hoechst will have 96 percent control of the resulting firm, which will provisionally take the name of Sté. Holding Roussel-Hoechst. The firm will hold 80.2 percent share in Roussel-Uclaf, Hoechst vice-president, Kurt Lane told journalists that the aim is to create a powerful European pharmaceutical group of companies.

U.S. Stock Clearing Plan Developed

A plan has "just been worked out" to combine the stock clearing operations of the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, and National Clearing Corp. over-the-counter trades, Merrill Lynch & Co. chairman Donald Regan reports. Mr. Regan says he hopes the

system will go into operation soon. He expects the system will include provisions so that securities can be deposited at any of a number of regional receiving centers and then be automatically credited to the broker.

Italy Gets Iranian Contract

Iran and the major Italian state holding company have announced an agreement valued at 2,000 billion lire (\$3.1 billion) to build a major steel complex at Bandar Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. The work is to be carried out as a joint project between National Iranian Steel Co. and Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), the state holding company, and its various subsidiaries. The project includes development of iron ore mines near Bandar Abbas, construction of a three-million-ton-a-year iron and steel plant, a 500-megawatt electrical-generating plant, a desalination plant to serve the complex and a planned satellite city of 80,000 persons.

U.S. Airlines Show a Profit

The U.S. scheduled airline industry posted net profits of nearly \$233 million in 1973 despite fuel shortage problems and the resultant juggling of flight schedules. Figures released by the Air Transport Association show that the number of passengers carried on scheduled flights rose to 202 million last year from 191 million in 1972. Passenger revenues rose by 10.8 percent—from \$9.3 billion in 1972 to \$10.3 billion in 1973—while revenues from freight operations increased from \$905 million to just over \$1 billion. Operating expenses also went up sharply, from \$10.6 billion in 1972 to \$11.8 billion last year, leaving net operating income of \$584 million and net profits of \$222.8 million. The profit was \$214.8 million in 1972.

But Bank Warns Against Relaxing Policy

World Recession Is Said to Be Averted

BASEL, June 10 (AP).—The world's leading central bankers were told today that the threat of full-fledged international recession seems over for the time being and that inflation rates may slow down in the second half of 1974.

But president Jelle Zijlstra of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the center for co-operation among Western central banks, added that it would be wrong to relax restrictive policies to stimulate total demand.

Addressing member bankers

from some 30 countries at the BIS annual meeting, Mr. Zijlstra said there are no signs that the downturn triggered by the curbing of oil prices is going to go further this year.

"On the contrary, the level of activity seems to be well maintained and it would be a mistake to give a major stimulus to total demand by policy measures," he said.

Thus, the adjustment of our expenditure patterns to the new level of oil prices seems to be proceeding without undue difficulty, now that the initial shock is wearing off.

Inflation, he said, has accelerated to a point at which a government keeping the rate below 10 percent annually "would consider that it was doing rather well." But, he added, the recent weakening of commodity prices made it "reasonable to hope that during the rest of this year we shall get some help from that quarter in reducing the rate of price increases."

Floating exchange rates, Mr. Zijlstra said, have been a factor in boosting inflation. "This was partly because of increased import costs for countries with currencies floating downward. More broadly, however, floating rates have aggravated the general inflationary psychology by further weakening confidence in money, he explained.

Free floating, the BIS president also warned, was not a cure-all for the huge balance of payments deficits accumulating by the oil-importing countries.

What is needed, he said, is "some measure of international understanding about the exchange rate structure." Besides financing countries' payment balance deficits through private markets, official assistance would be required through the international agencies and directly from government to government.

To become eligible for such aid, countries should make "every effort" to eliminate non-oil sources for their balance of payments troubles, the BIS president said.

General monetary reform on the basis of stable but adjustable exchange rates is "obviously not practical for some time to come," Mr. Zijlstra said. "However, if we could achieve and maintain some compatibility of countries' exchange rate policies, we would not only lessen the danger of adverse effects on world trade... (but) we would also make a start on what will probably be a long road back to a true international monetary system."

The BIS annual report released today noted the need for a strong U.S. currency as basis of a restored stable monetary order. Signed by BIS general manager René Larré, the report said that when the effort for monetary reform was postponed last January the general view was that floating exchange rates "would be required for the indefinite future."

"Even before its formal postponement, the reform discussions had taken on an air of unreality and seemed stalled on disagreement about the basic elements of the system and how it ought to function," the report said, and concluded:

"The key to restoring a stable rate system was always a dollar that commanded confidence by its convertibility and the stable monetary conditions which lay behind it.

Panic Caused IOS Debacle, Cornfeld Says

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—The collapse of the \$25-billion Investors Overseas Services empire was triggered by "the panic and hysteria" of its directors who were watching their paper fortunes deteriorate as IOS stock began to fall at the start of 1970.

This is the view of Bernard Cornfeld, former Brooklyn social worker who founded IOS and was its president and chief salesman, as expressed to Barron's financial weekly in the second of an exclusive three-part interview.

Mr. Cornfeld said that as the stock fell, "a tremendous panic set in. Total hysteria. And the board said, look, we've got to find someone to come in and save us." Also, Mr. Cornfeld told Barron's, "a tremendous amount of misinformation" contributed to the collapse of IOS.

Could Have Survived
Mr. Cornfeld, fresh from an 11-month stay in a Swiss jail and about to begin a campaign designed to restore the remaining IOS assets to their rightful owners, also told Barron's that the collapse need not have happened and that IOS "absolutely" could have survived the crunch.

"My explanation of what hap-

pened has to begin with an overview of the IOS phenomenon," Mr. Cornfeld said. "IOS grew out of concepts which came from my socialist youth."

"I thought it would be important if everyone who was involved in the growth and the building of the company also was involved in its ownership."

"That was the basis for the IOS stock option plan, and over the years some 4,000 or 5,000 people who were keys to the overall development of the company were allowed to buy stock in the company."

"As a result," Mr. Cornfeld continued, "the overwhelming majority of the board of directors consisted of large shareholders who were actively associated with the company."

"They were on the board by virtue of the fact that they had been in the company from the very beginning. They were successful primarily in the field of sales. They weren't terribly sophisticated about corporate finance or corporate management. They just happened to be keys in the area that was most important to the company, which was sales."

"In any case, after the 1969 underwriting (an IOS manage-

ment offering of roughly \$100 million), here we were with a board consisting of many new millionaires."

"And each time the price of the stock went up \$1 a share, their assets were worth \$1 million more. When the price of the stock got to about \$29, these that had over one million shares—and quite a few of the directors did—considered themselves to be terribly wealthy. But then the stock started to fall, and one day they were worth \$25 million, the next day \$23 million, the next day \$18 million."

"After a week of this, a tremendous panic set in. Total hysteria. And the board said, look, we've got to find someone to come in and save us."

"There was a certain unanimity about this. A lot of these people, and I talk to them now, describe the situation as a kind of insanity. Old loyalties were just pretty much cast aside," Mr. Cornfeld said.

"Wasn't the stock sinking because earnings weren't up to snuff?" Barron's asked.

"No," Mr. Cornfeld replied.

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The undersigned acted as adviser and assisted in the negotiations.

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INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS
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3001 BERN, SWITZERLAND.

U.S. Official Eyes Tax Break for Industry

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—Secretary of the Treasury William Simon disclosed yesterday that he had been talking with key members of Congress about legislation that would provide special tax breaks for industries that need to expand if the nation is to avoid more shortages.

The Nixon administration has

not worked out any detailed proposal of tax incentives for business expansion, Mr. Simon said.

But he said he had received "encouragement" from Democratic leaders in Congress, as well as from many Republicans, for the idea of tax incentives that would encourage production in the United States "at a reasonable price," rather than reliance on foreign sources, which may be higher priced.

Among the products that are already in short supply, or soon may be, are fuels, paper and steel, Mr. Simon said.

Korean War Experience

He said that he was thinking about legislation that would permit businesses to take rapid depreciation write-offs for new plants and equipment. Complete

write-offs in only five years were permitted for war plants during the Korean war, he noted, and added: "It works and it works quickly."

Mr. Simon said that there was some argument within the administration over whether the tax incentives should be pin-

pointed to apply only to the industries with actual or potential shortages of capacity. Those who oppose such pinpointing feel that it would be difficult to determine which industries deserve the special treatment.

In addition, the opponents feel that if the tax treatment of depreciation is liberalized across the board, investment funds will automatically find their way to the businesses that most need to expand.

Though Mr. Simon expressed some optimism that Congress would approve the idea of additional investment incentives for business, proposals to do exactly the opposite are expected to come up for a vote in the Senate soon, possibly this week.

A group of Democratic senators is sponsoring legislation that would repeal the liberalized system of depreciation write-offs known as "asset depreciation range" which was put into effect by the Nixon administration without legislation in 1971.

Several previous attempts to repeal the system have failed in the Senate by as little as one or two votes.

Mr. Simon said he saw no inconsistency between advocating enactment of new tax incentives for business expansion and opposing tax reduction for individuals. A 56-billion tax-reduction bill is also expected to come up in the Senate this week and the administration will fight it as inflationary.

Mr. Simon said that what he was proposing for business was not a tax reduction, though it would have the effect of reducing the taxes paid by businesses.

The tax incentives he wants to see would help fight inflation, rather than the reverse, he said, because the incentives for expanded production would "assure the consumer that he can get commodities at a reasonable price."

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.81 to 86.59.

Geon Industries, however, fell 2 to 9 7/8. Geon said last week it signed a previously announced agreement with Burnham Oil Co. of Tulsa to acquire Geon's assets.

Geon said the price would be equal to \$10.75 per Geon share after expenses and a reserve fund.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose by 0.44 to 81.14.

Blue chips and some of the high priced glamour type stocks were impressive performers, but semiconductor shares came under downward pressure amid a bearish construed newspaper article on the industry over the weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.96 to 359.87, adding to the 51 1/2-point spurt last week.

The NYSE common stock index was ahead 0.26 to 48.97 late in the session, while advances outnumbered declines by around 175 issues.

Turnover was 13.54 million shares, down from 19.02 million Friday.

Among the semiconductors, Motorola fell 3/4 to 54 3/8 after having traded at a low of 51. Texas Instruments sagged 3 to 95 7/8, and National Semiconductor 1 1/8 to 14 7/8.

However, low-priced Latrobe Steel gained 2 3/8 to 9 1/2. It said it filed suit in U.S. district court for western district of Pennsylvania seeking to enjoin the tender offer being made by Eastmet Corp. for shares of Latrobe's common stock.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty deputies, headed by Jeremy Morse, scheduled sessions at the IMF for this afternoon and tomorrow to clear the way for the meeting of finance ministers and central bankers later in the week.

U.S. officials said other meetings between Mr. Simon and finance ministers of the Philippines, India, Brazil, Indonesia and Japan will be held later today and tomorrow.

Japan's Finance Minister, Takeo Fukuda, is slated to meet Mr. Simon at the Treasury Department tomorrow morning, U.S. officials said.

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Schmidt Says
Shultz Ready
For Gold Pact

Record Seen Possible
With Former Secretary

PARIS, June 10 (AP).—German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in an interview published in Paris today that U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz was ready to go to a project of the Committee of Economic Development to sell gold at market-related prices.

"I think it isn't indelicate to say that if Shultz were still there, we would have already reached agreement with the United States concerning the plan, he is quoted as having told the newspaper Le Monde."

Mr. Schmidt said that the plan of gold was "also a plan of persons." He said it is confident that agreement has been reached between the EDC, United States and other members of the international monetary Fund (IMF) on a selling central banks to buy gold at prices to be agreed upon and other in the so-called official price.

Mr. Schmidt said Mr. Shultz understood that "it was in the long-term interest of the United States" to reach such an agreement on gold.

Mr. Schmidt said negotiations international monetary reform are not deadlocked, and that agreement is possible on main guidelines.

The current state of negotiations is due "to the oil price problem and to the erratic movements provoked by the revolution in the terms of trade," which prevent any return to fixed exchange rates, he said.

The chancellor said that no treaty, however financially strong, can return to fixed rates and defend them against the risk.

Mr. Schmidt also said the EDC was continuing to operate specially if one country adopts measures to slow down inflation while others fail to act.

U.S. Auto Firms in Europe

Close Sales to Local Makers

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—U.S. auto firms operating abroad are losing out to European producers because buyers, for "pa-

triotic" and other reasons, are increasingly turning to domestic makers, according to First National City Bank's Economic Week publication.

Recent surveys have shown that in West Germany, for example, Ford Motor Co. cars and General Motors Corp.'s Opel are considered "American" while Volkswagen and Mercedes are considered "German" by buyers, who are turning to indigenous products.

In fact, GM's Opel affiliate in West Germany is closing its plants for a week, which will affect 36,000 workers in West Germany and 5,900 in Belgium.

Europeans also claim firms run from the United States are not attuned enough to local needs and are not keeping up with European firms in producing the types of small cars that are now in heavy demand.

It is also claimed that design and sales policy are set in Detroit rather than abroad, although Chrysler Corp.-France is controlled through Chrysler-Britain.

A Ford plant in Bordeaux is nevertheless busier than ever, producing gearboxes to supply compact cars made in the United States.

pan Imports More
OKYO, June 10 (AP).—Japan's licensed imports totaled 11 billion in May, down 21 cent from April but up 10.6 cent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The ministry attributed the sharp increase to crude oil price rises.

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AMSTERDAM

Robert Corcoran has been named vice-president and head of the European regional office of Chemco International Leasing Inc. Previously with Chemco's corporate banking division in New York, Mr. Corcoran will be located in London and will have responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Irving Trust Co. has appointed Michael Davis general manager of its London branch. Mr. Davis, a vice-president and previously head of the Northern Europe district, joined the bank in 1962.

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Michael Davis

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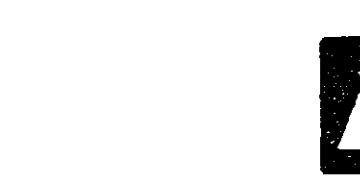
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 10—Cash				SOYBEANS*			
prices in primary markets as re-				Jul 5.46 5.47 5.37 5.37			
sulted today in New York				Aug 5.39 5.40 5.32 5.32			
Commodity and unit				Sep 5.34 5.34 5.23 5.23			
Month Year ago				Oct 5.29 5.29 5.19 5.19			
FOODS				Nov 5.44 5.44 5.37 5.37			
Cocoa, 60 lbs., 1942-43				Dec 5.40 5.40 5.33 5.33			
1942-43 1941-42				Jan 5.40 5.40 5.33 5.33			
1942-43 1941-42				Feb 5.40 5.40 5.33 5.33			
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World Sugar No. 11: July 28.00-24.00	Dec. 54.80 55.00 54.50 55.40 + P5	SILVER	325.50 535.00 510.00 518.00
Spr. 21.00-22.75, Oct. 21.60-24.50	8-0d.	Jun	328.00 538.00 512.00 520.00
Market Summary	CHICAGO FUTURES	Jul	330.00 540.00 514.00 522.00
Most Active—New York	Open High Low Close	Aug	332.00 542.00 516.00 524.00
June 18, 1974	Prev	Sep	334.00 544.00 518.00 526.00
WHEAT		Oct	336.00 546.00 520.00 528.00
Jul 3.69 3.70 3.60 3.60 3.65		Nov	338.00 548.00 522.00 530.00
Sep 3.73 3.75 3.65 3.66 3.68		Dec	340.00 550.00 524.00 532.00
Feb 3.86 3.87 3.74 3.75 3.76		Jan	342.00 552.00 526.00 534.00
Mar 3.92 3.92 3.81 3.81 3.84		Apr	344.00 554.00 528.00 536.00
May 3.93 3.93 3.85 3.84 3.87		Aug	346.00 556.00 530.00 538.00
WHEAT Gulf hard red		Sep	348.00 558.00 532.00 540.00
Jul 3.88 3.88 3.80 3.80 3.80		Oct	350.00 560.00 534.00 542.00
Sep 3.91 3.91 3.80 3.80 3.85		Nov	352.00 562.00 536.00 544.00
Feb 4.03 4.03 4.01 4.01 4.00		Dec	354.00 564.00 538.00 546.00
CORN		Jan	356.00 566.00 540.00 548.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Apr	358.00 568.00 542.00 550.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Aug	360.00 570.00 544.00 552.00
Feb 2.88 2.88 2.80 2.80 2.83		Sep	362.00 572.00 546.00 554.00
Mar 2.53 2.53 2.47 2.47 2.49		Oct	364.00 574.00 548.00 556.00
May 2.53 2.54 2.51 2.51 2.52		Nov	366.00 576.00 550.00 558.00
SOYBEANS		Dec	368.00 578.00 552.00 560.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Jan	370.00 580.00 554.00 562.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Apr	372.00 582.00 556.00 564.00
Feb 2.88 2.88 2.80 2.80 2.83		Aug	374.00 584.00 558.00 566.00
Mar 2.53 2.53 2.47 2.47 2.49		Sep	376.00 586.00 560.00 568.00
May 2.53 2.54 2.51 2.51 2.52		Oct	378.00 588.00 562.00 570.00
RYE		Nov	380.00 590.00 564.00 572.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Dec	382.00 592.00 566.00 574.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Jan	384.00 594.00 568.00 576.00
Feb 2.88 2.88 2.80 2.80 2.83		Apr	386.00 596.00 570.00 578.00
Mar 2.53 2.53 2.47 2.47 2.49		Aug	388.00 598.00 572.00 580.00
May 2.53 2.54 2.51 2.51 2.52		Sep	390.00 600.00 574.00 582.00
BARLEY		Oct	392.00 602.00 576.00 584.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Nov	394.00 604.00 578.00 586.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Dec	396.00 606.00 580.00 588.00
Feb 2.88 2.88 2.80 2.80 2.83		Jan	398.00 608.00 582.00 590.00
Mar 2.53 2.53 2.47 2.47 2.49		Apr	400.00 610.00 584.00 592.00
May 2.53 2.54 2.51 2.51 2.52		Aug	402.00 612.00 586.00 594.00
CRACKED CORN		Sep	404.00 614.00 588.00 596.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Oct	406.00 616.00 590.00 598.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Nov	408.00 618.00 592.00 600.00
Feb 2.88 2.88 2.80 2.80 2.83		Dec	410.00 620.00 594.00 602.00
Mar 2.53 2.53 2.47 2.47 2.49		Jan	412.00 622.00 596.00 604.00
May 2.53 2.54 2.51 2.51 2.52		Apr	414.00 624.00 598.00 606.00
CRACKED WHEAT		Aug	416.00 626.00 600.00 608.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Sep	418.00 628.00 602.00 610.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Oct	420.00 630.00 604.00 612.00
Feb 2.88 2.88 2.80 2.80 2.83		Nov	422.00 632.00 606.00 614.00
Mar 2.53 2.53 2.47 2.47 2.49		Dec	424.00 634.00 608.00 616.00
May 2.53 2.54 2.51 2.51 2.52		Jan	426.00 636.00 610.00 618.00
CRACKED SOYBEANS		Apr	428.00 638.00 612.00 620.00
Jul 2.81 2.81 2.76 2.77 2.78		Aug	430.00 640.00 614.00 622.00
Sep 2.64 2.64 2.61 2.61 2.63		Sep</	

Today's		European Gold Markets			
Volume (in millions)	Settle				
Advances	13.54	15.82			
Reversals	634	110			
Declines	551	257			
Unchanged	355	310			
Total issues	1770	1749			
New 1974 highs	36	39			
New 1974 lows	45	36			

Most Active—American		European Gold Markets			
	Sales	Open	Close	N.C.	
London Fix	136.50	137.40	+1.90		
Zurich	157.50	157.50	+1.30		
Paris	163.11	163.54	+0.43		

U.S. dollars per ounce.

LIVE HOGS	
Jun	25.85 25.80 24.80 25.71
Jul	24.70 24.60 24.80 25.55
Aug	24.15 24.95 25.25 25.55
Sep	23.50 23.50 23.50 23.50

Synker Corp	61.00	48	+ 1	Dec	26.50	27.00	25.00	25.00
Green Ind	41.00	97	- 2	Jan	29.25	29.50	27.25	27.50
Research Ctl	34.00	91		Mar	29.00	29.50	27.00	27.00
Sunbeam Rfr	31.00	18	+ 1 1/2	Sales: Dec 500, July 1351; Aug				
Chamo Hse	25.00	48	+ 1 1/2	Oct 75; Dec 348; Feb 123; April 132				
Bevery Ent	34.00	151	- 5 1/2					
Cell Intl	22.00	15	- 1					
Pacifi Serv	21.00	191	+ 2 1/2					
Houist Oil M	20.70	423	- 1					
Approx total stock sales	1,670,000							

Mundy's

New Highs and Lows

Sales: Dec 500, July 1351; Aug
Oct 75; Dec 348; Feb 123; April 132

NEW HIGHS-34			
Allied Sts	25.00	36.07	31.35
Harleetts N	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	31.35
Am Bktr	30.00	36.07	31.35
Amtrms	30.00	36.07	31.35
Labroe SR	30.00	36.07	31.35
Prob Rch	30.00	36.07	

[illegible]

Standard & Poor's		NYSE Index		High Low		Field-matched
425 Industrials	High 10.32 Close 9.24	Bech Corp	9.25	9.24	3275	3240-3238
15 Railroads	High 10.32 Close 9.00 +16	Carr-Saunders	9.24	9.24	3275	3276-3270
40 Utilities	High 9.91 Close 9.30 -39 -22	Chen Corp	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
500 Stocks	High 9.64 Close 9.33 93.70 -55	Civil 7 Bell	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Alfres	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Murray Ohio	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Nat-Semica	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Comcast	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Flsichs Amer	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Chen Corp	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Public Serv	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		PG&E Div	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270
		Gen Medical	9.24	9.24	3275	3275-3270

Commodities	45.95	48.91	44.99	+26	Green	Wm	Quaker	St	Wichita	W	
Industrial	54.54	50.94	54.94	+26	Gram	St	Reliance	St	Wichita	W	
Transports	54.54	50.94	54.94	+26	Gram	St	Reliance	St	Wichita	W	
Utility	36.46	30.45	30.45	+84	Ideal	Bas	St	Reliance	St	Wichita	W
Finance	54.84	54.35	54.84	+11	Ideal	Bas	St	Reliance	St	Wichita	W

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Sharer	Buy	Sales	Short
June 7	297,725	331,356	8,718
June 8	297,725	331,356	8,718

Wholesale Prices

Surge in Britain

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—

London Commodities

Month	200.00	201.22	5.37	British manufacturers registered only modest increases in their raw material costs in May, but their wholesale prices continued to surge.	High	Low	Index	Price
June 4	200.653	203.228	2.565					
June 5	201.42	204.175	2.754					
May 31	197.43	223.24	27.81					
May 30	223.07	217.42	7.09					
These totals are included in the sales figures.								
<p>The Department of Industry said today that the index of prices of materials and fuel purchased by British manufacturers registered only modest increases in their raw material costs in May, but their wholesale prices continued to surge.</p>								
<p>The Department of Industry said today that the index of prices of materials and fuel purchased by British manufacturers registered only modest increases in their raw material costs in May, but their wholesale prices continued to surge.</p>								

SECURITY ANALYST

A growing international investment banking and brokerage firm in New York is seeking a qualified multilingual analyst at European securities for its growing staff in New York.

chased by manufacturing industry was a provisional 210.3 for May, up less than 0.5 percent from 209.9 for April, but up 59 percent from 132.4 in May 1973. The index has a base of 100 for 1970.

The department said the whole range of commodities was

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Cocoa	879	828	886	884½	921	921	921	921	921	921	921	921
July	739	680	795	799½	846	846	846	846	846	846	846	846
Aug	687	687	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
Sept	681	681½	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Oct	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Nov	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Dec	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Jan	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Feb	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Mar	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Apr	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
May	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
June	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
July	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Aug	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Sept	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Oct	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Nov	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Dec	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Jan	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Feb	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Mar	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Apr	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
May	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
June	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
July	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Aug	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Sept	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Oct	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Nov	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Dec	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Jan	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Feb	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Mar	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
Apr	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
May	681	681	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
June	681	681	716	716	716	7						

Send resume to: Box 457, Herald, Paris.		products was a provisional 149.5 for May, up 2.12 percent from 146.4 in April and up 34.5 per- cent from 126.1 in May 1973. This index also has a base of 100 for 1970.	
3-years minimum experience. Salary negotiable. Interview in Geneva week of June 24, 1974.			

GOLD-SILVER-COCOA-SUGAR

<p>★ COMMODITY CHARTS</p> <p>★ CURRENCY CHARTS</p> <p>★ INTERPRETATIONS</p> <p>★ EXPLANATORY BOOKLET</p>	<p>Commodity metal and currency markets recommended, with analysis and weekly over-sight, over-look indicators plus</p> <p>Trading in 'London' Commodity</p>
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<p>2000 Bischofsate, London EC2M 5AE. Tel: 01-282-44-76</p>	<p>CHART ANALYSIS LTD c/o MRS HICKS</p>
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Copper wire bars	1107	-1173	7172
1 month	1108	-1174	1046
3 months	1109	-1175	1047
Cathodes: spot	1109	-1175	1047
1 month	1110	-1176	1048
3 months	1111	-1177	1049
1 tin spot	3745	-3750	3895
1 month	3746	-3751	3896
3 months	3747	-3752	3897
1 tin 3 spot	3748	-3753	3898
1 month	3749	-3754	3899
3 months	3750	-3755	3900
2 tin 3 spot	654	-656	646
1 month	655	-657	647
3 months	656	-658	648
2 tin 3 spot	657	-659	649
1 month	658	-660	650
3 months	659	-661	651

3 months 227 229 219

100-443887-1000

BANKING AFFILIATES IN EUROPE

is

GOLD-SILVER-COCOA-SUGAR

<p>★ COMMODITY CHARTS</p> <p>★ CURRENCY CHARTS</p> <p>★ INTERPRETATIONS</p> <p>★ EXPLANATORY BOOKLET</p>	<p>Commodity metal and currency markets recommended, with analysis and weekly over-sight, over-look indicators plus</p> <p>Trading in 'London' Commodity</p>
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<p>2000 Bischofsate, London EC2M 5AE. Tel: 01-282-44-76</p>	<p>CHART ANALYSIS LTD c/o MRS HICKS</p>
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Copper wire bars	1107	1113	1119
1 month	1108	1114	1120
Cathodes: spot	1109	1115	1121
1 month	1110	1116	1122
1 1/2 spot	1112	1118	1124
1 month	1113	1119	1125
1 1/2 spot	1115	1121	1127
1 month	1116	1122	1128
2 1/2 spot	1118	1124	1130
1 month	1119	1125	1131
3 1/2 spot	1120	1126	1132
1 month	1121	1127	1133
4 1/2 spot	1122	1128	1134
1 month	1123	1129	1135
5 1/2 spot	1124	1130	1136
1 month	1125	1131	1137
6 1/2 spot	1126	1132	1138
1 month	1127	1133	1139
7 1/2 spot	1128	1134	1140
1 month	1129	1135	1141
8 1/2 spot	1130	1136	1142
1 month	1131	1137	1143
9 1/2 spot	1132	1138	1144
1 month	1133	1139	1145
10 1/2 spot	1134	1140	1146
1 month	1135	1141	1147
11 1/2 spot	1136	1142	1148
1 month	1137	1143	1149
12 1/2 spot	1138	1144	1150
1 month	1139	1145	1151
13 1/2 spot	1140	1146	1152
1 month	1141	1147	1153
14 1/2 spot	1142	1148	1154
1 month	1143	1149	1155
15 1/2 spot	1144	1150	1156
1 month	1145	1151	1157
16 1/2 spot	1146	1152	1158
1 month	1147	1153	1159
17 1/2 spot	1148	1154	1160
1 month	1149	1155	1161
18 1/2 spot	1150	1156	1162
1 month	1151	1157	1163
19 1/2 spot	1152	1158	1164
1 month	1153	1159	1165
20 1/2 spot	1154	1160	1166
1 month	1155	1161	1167
21 1/2 spot	1156	1162	1168
1 month	1157	1163	1169
22 1/2 spot	1158	1164	1170
1 month	1159	1165	1171
23 1/2 spot	1160	1166	1172
1 month	1161	1167	1173
24 1/2 spot	1162	1168	1174
1 month	1163	1169	1175
25 1/2 spot	1164	1170	1176
1 month	1165	1171	1177
26 1/2 spot	1166	1172	1178
1 month	1167	1173	1179
27 1/2 spot	1168	1174	1180
1 month	1169	1175	1181
28 1/2 spot	1170	1176	1182
1 month	1171	1177	1183
29 1/2 spot	1172	1178	1184
1 month	1173	1179	1185
30 1/2 spot	1174	1180	1186
1 month	1175	1181	1187
31 1/2 spot	1176	1182	1188
1 month	1177	1183	1189
32 1/2 spot	1178	1184	1190
1 month	1179	1185	1191
33 1/2 spot	1180	1186	1192
1 month	1181	1187	1193
34 1/2 spot	1182	1188	1194
1 month	1183	1189	1195
35 1/2 spot	1184	1190	1196
1 month	1185	1191	1197
36 1/2 spot	1186	1192	1198
1 month	1187	1193	1199
37 1/2 spot	1188	1194	1200
1 month	1189	1195	1201

3 months 227 229 219

100-443887-1000

SWISS

SWISS BANK

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

*The easy-to-remember name
in international banking
and finance*

Total assets of over \$6,270,000,000

General Management in Basle, Switzerland

100 offices throughout the world

Branches in Chicago, London, New York, San Francisco, Tokyo, and other major cities. Also branches in London, New York, and San Francisco. Also branches in London, New York, and San Francisco. Also branches in London, New York, and San Francisco.

New York, 100 South Street, New York 100

London, 100 South Street, London 100

Chicago, 100 South Street, Chicago 100

Tokyo, 100 South Street, Tokyo 100

Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

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Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

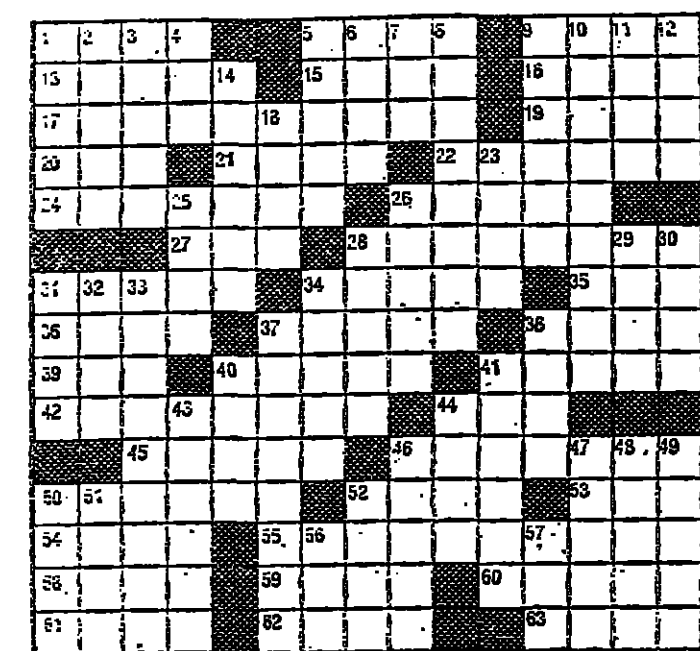
Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

Basle, 100 South Street, Basle 100

SWISS BANK CORPORATION
SCHWEIZERISCHER BANKVEREIN
SOCIETE DE BANQUE SUISSE

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Dull sound
 - 5 Partner of circumstance
 - 9 Beyond
 - 13 Pot and nineteenth
 - 15 Profess
 - 16 Look forward to
 - 19 Lying or green
 - 20 Country in Eur.
 - 21 Third man
 - 22 Respectable
 - 24 Fishing vessel
 - 26 Alluring
 - 27 Spell
 - 28 Confronted
 - 31 "Que—"
 - 33 Classroom cribs
 - 35 Prefix with corn or form
 - 36 Detail
 - 37 Horseshoe or Victoria
 - 38 Use the clippers
 - 39 Mayday
 - 40 Thrust
 - 41 Legal documents
 - 42 Menu experts
- DOWN**
- 12 Caustic
 - 14 Climbs
 - 18 Goat with curved horns
 - 23 Cupid's relative
 - 25 Fancy
 - 26 Upbraided
 - 28 Van Gogh city
 - 29 Actress Markey
 - 30 Lowers
 - 31 Workshop tool
 - 32 Snake like
 - 33 Name
 - 34 Film segments
 - 37 Pertaining to debate
 - 38 Fling
 - 40 Mountain lion
 - 41 Feet
 - 42 Skeleton forces
 - 43 Lager
 - 46 Media division
 - 47 Record
 - 48 Slight suggestion
 - 49 Pouts
 - 50 Italian resort
 - 51 Israeli statesman
 - 52 Eicher's org.
 - 53 Lawyers' need
 - 57 W. W. II agency



WEATHER

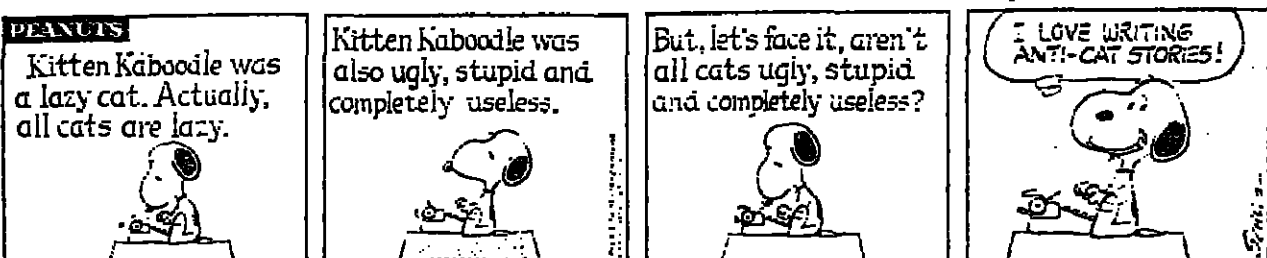
G F	C F
ALBUQUERQUE... 11 22 Not available	MILAN... 13 23 Rain
AMSTERDAM... 11 22 Cloudy	MONTREAL... 13 23 Cloudy
ANAKAP... 11 22 Cloudy	MOSCOW... 13 23 Cloudy
ATHENS... 11 22 Cloudy	MUNICH... 13 23 Cloudy
BELGRADE... 11 22 Cloudy	NEW YORK... 13 23 Sun
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	NICE... 13 23 Sun
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	PARIS... 13 23 Sun
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	PRAGUE... 13 23 Cloudy
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	ROME... 13 23 Cloudy
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO... 13 23 Cloudy
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	ST. LOUIS... 13 23 Cloudy
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	TOKYO... 13 23 Cloudy
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	WASHINGTON... 13 23 Cloudy
BELLEVILLE... 11 22 Cloudy	ZAGREB... 13 23 Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

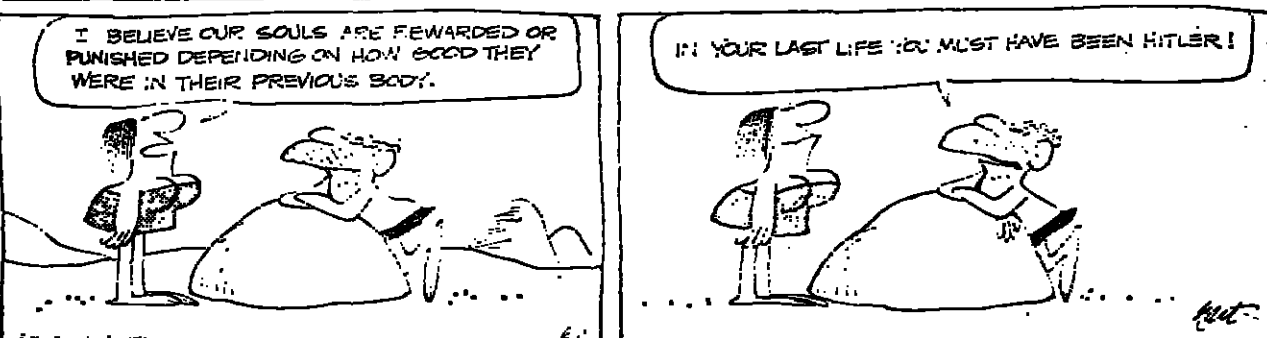
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

101 Alexander Fund... \$7.30	(17) Japan Pacific Fund... \$12.93
102 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(18) Jardine East. Tr. Co. \$48.15
103 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(19) Jardine Japan Fund... \$28.84
104 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(20) Jardine Pacific Fund... \$28.84
105 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(21) Jardine South. Tr. Co. \$48.15
106 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(22) Jardine West. Tr. Co. \$48.15
107 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(23) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
108 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(24) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
109 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(25) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
110 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(26) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
111 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(27) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
112 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(28) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
113 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(29) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
114 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(30) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
115 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(31) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
116 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(32) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
117 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(33) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
118 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(34) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
119 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(35) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
120 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(36) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
121 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(37) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
122 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(38) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
123 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(39) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
124 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(40) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
125 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(41) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
126 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(42) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
127 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(43) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
128 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(44) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
129 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(45) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
130 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(46) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
131 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(47) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
132 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(48) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
133 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(49) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
134 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(50) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
135 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(51) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
136 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(52) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
137 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(53) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
138 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(54) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
139 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(55) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
140 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(56) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
141 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(57) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
142 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(58) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
143 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(59) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
144 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(60) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
145 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(61) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
146 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(62) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
147 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(63) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
148 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(64) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
149 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(65) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
150 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(66) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
151 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(67) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
152 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(68) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
153 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(69) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
154 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(70) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
155 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(71) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
156 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(72) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
157 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(73) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
158 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(74) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
159 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(75) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
160 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(76) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
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174 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(90) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
175 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(91) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
176 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(92) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
177 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(93) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
178 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(94) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
179 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(95) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
180 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(96) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
181 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(97) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
182 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(98) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
183 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(99) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84
184 Am. Express Int'l. Fund... \$7.34	(100) Jardine World Fund... \$28.84

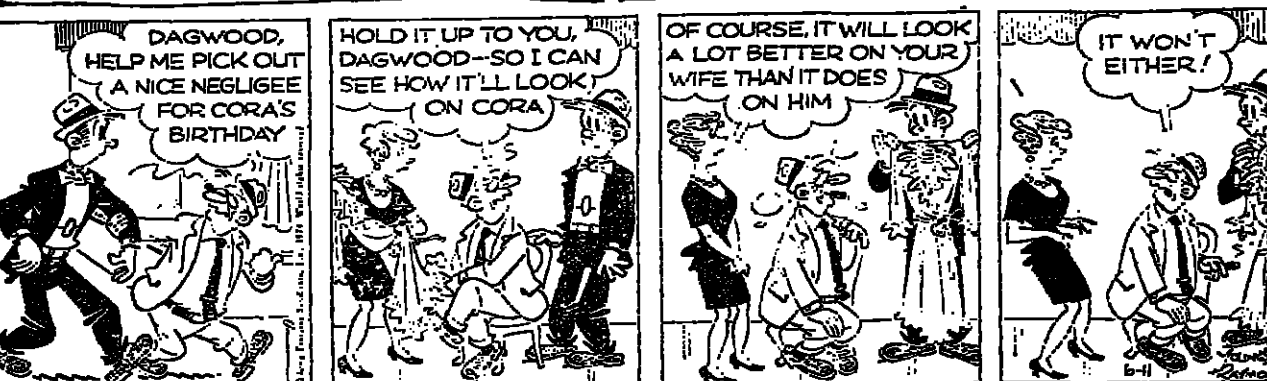
PEANUTS



B.C.



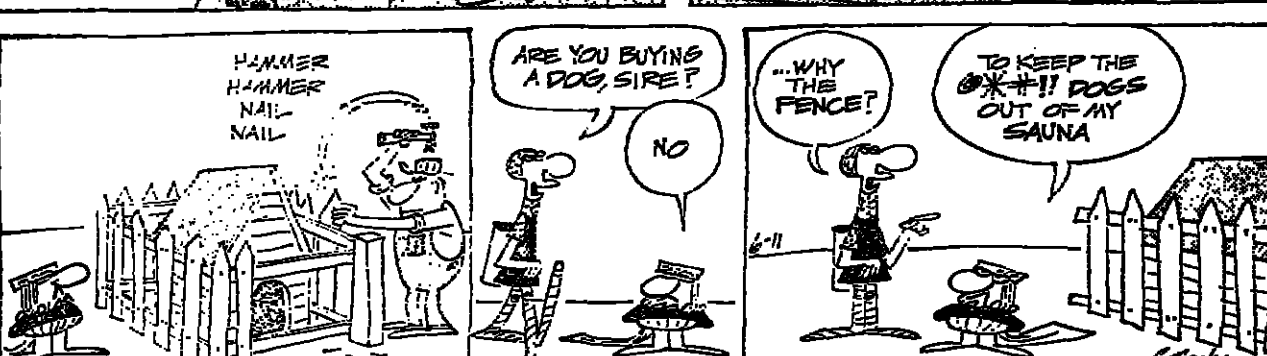
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B.U.Z. S.A.W.Y.E.R



B.U.Z. S.A.W.Y.E.R



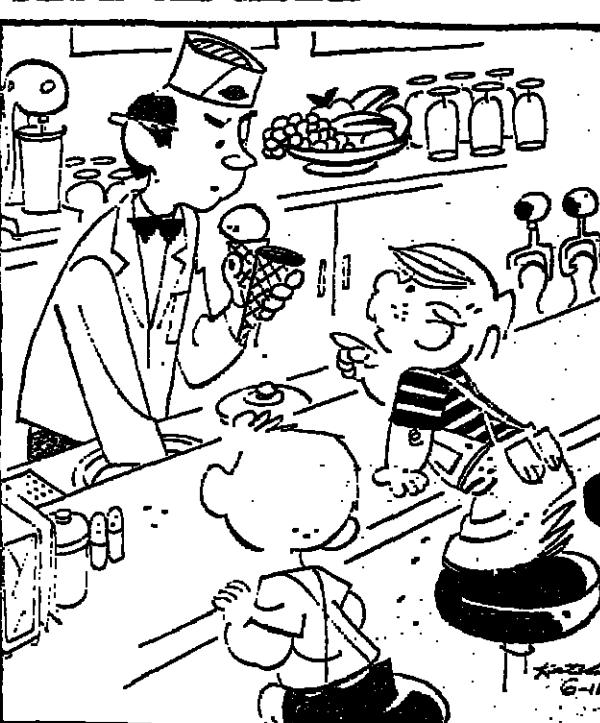
R.E.X. M.O.R.G.A.N



R.I.P.K.I.R.B.Y



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—LENNY BRUCE!
By Albert Goldman from the journalism of Lawrence Schiller
Illustrated. 565 pp. Random House. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JUST who exactly was Lenny Bruce—or the Lenny Bruce who emerges from this detailed biography written by Albert Goldman with the aid of research done by Lawrence Schiller? He was a nightclub comedian who once borrowed a lighted cigarette from the black basketball star Wilt Chamberlain, stared at it in mock astonishment and then confided to his audience an appalling racial slur (the audience registered shock, Mr. Chamberlain doubled over with laughter, the audience felt free to follow suit.) But he was also a stand-up comic who could blow fresh air through his audience with his cursing exposure of the hypocrites of 1950-ish America.

He was a narcotics addict who was "busted" repeatedly on suspicion of possession, who beat one rap by "finking" on his connections and who was found dead in 1966 at the age of 40 with a "spike" in his arm and a bathrobe sash tied around his elbow. But he was never sent to jail, he never admitted his addiction, he struck the pose of the persecuted, and at least one of his many devoted friends believed at the end that, figuratively speaking, it was the police who had killed him. He was a sniveler and a charmer, a cult hero and a loser, a genius and a jerk.

A self-complimentary figure, to say the very least, a man who could pose in any number of different lights. The quintessence of hipsterism, the white Negro supreme, who aspired to raise street culture to the level of high art. The underground man incarnate, out of sight in the Eisenhower years, who came up stairs to haunt us when the lid came loose from the fifties. The ultimate schlemiel, who is recognized in the Jewish world as a necessary companion to the rascal and the wiseman, as Mr. Goldman puts it. All these roles you could lay on Lenny Bruce, and work up heavy theses.

But what is impressive about "Ladies and Gentlemen—Lenny Bruce!" is that Mr. Goldman has refused to mount a hobbyhorse. Instead, he has given us Lenny Bruce in all his guises—showman, jazzman, hipster and whore, liar, artist and junkie; genius, rebel, funk and hero. Instead, he begins by offering us "A Day in the Life" of Mr. Bruce at the peak of his career, and the chapter is by turns so shocking, funny and frightening that we forget that it is a reconstruction, and we begin to feel as if we are living it. Then he runs through Mr. Bruce's brief life, and the details are so compelling that they carry us through the few dead spots where Mr. Goldman falls back on the "and-then-it-happened" style of narrative, and we forgive him his occasional preoccupation with trivia.

And as he moves along, he articulates offhand all the necessary theories: about the sources and background of the Bruce performing style (the book includes an absorbing tour through the seamy world of the stand-up comedian in training); about the stages of Mr. Bruce's development as a performer (he began by imitating an obscure genius named Joe Amis, who was too sensitive to take the backtalk of live audiences, and he became at his best a "shaman" bent on purging the evil spirits of America; and about the various pub-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

This analysis is based on reports of sales in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1. Water's Edge Down, by Richard Adams	1	1
2. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	2	1
3. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	3	1
4. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	4	1
5. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	5	1
6. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	6	1
7. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	7	1
8. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	8	1
9. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	9	1
10. The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	10	1

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most dramatic play in the first session of play at Venice between the Italian world champions and the American challengers seemed to promise a big gain for the Americans. In the closed room, Sam Kihlstedt (North America) opened the bidding as East with one diamond and Pietro Forquet (Italy), overcalled two clubs. The Italian (North America) made a daring leap to four spades, a contract that would have failed by two tricks and might have been doubled. However, Benito Bianchi (Italy) as North continued to five clubs, which Murray doubled when it came around to him.

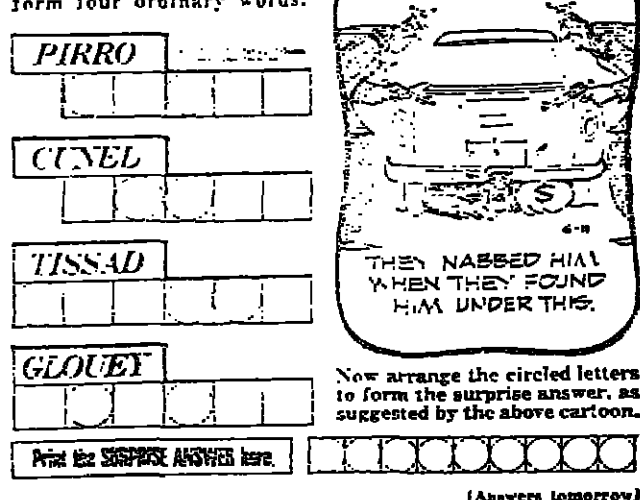
The defense took three diamond tricks, and East played a fourth diamond. South now had to judge the club position and misjudged. He played for East to have one of the club honors for his opening bid, and the result was down three tricks for a penalty of 800.

When the hand was replayed on Vugraph (a board on which all hands are projected so spectators can follow the play) in front of a large and excited Italian audience, Bob Wolff (North America) chose an opening of one no-trump rather than two clubs. Giorgio Belladonna (Italy) contented himself with a jump to three spades, and North's bid of three no-trump ended the auction.

The club suit was again the key to the situation. After a spade lead Wolff, like Forquet, seemed

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's DRAFT FLUTE BLEUF CIRCUS
Answer: Fumbled the name beauty in keep her chin up—A FACE-LIFT

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